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A Leader Emerges In South Korea Race



Kim Young Sam

By Fred Hiatt and Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service
SEOUL — Kim Young Sam, the South Korean opposition leader, has emerged as the front-runner, in the opinion of many people here, as South Korea prepares to hold a presidential election in less than three weeks.

Takeshita Warns on Economy

More Imports Are Necessary, He Tells Diet

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, in his first major policy speech, said Friday that he may have to call on Japanese "to forbear and endure" in the interest of smooth relations with other countries.



A member of Syria's intelligence forces escorting Jean-Louis Normandin, after his release.

Kidnappers Free 2 Frenchmen In West Beirut

By Nora Boustrany
Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — Two French hostages were freed Friday night by a shadowy group that said it was releasing the men in response to positive gestures by the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr. Normandin was abducted on March 8, 1986, along with three colleagues while they were covering a rally by the Iran-backed Hezbollah organization.

Kiosk Ershad Declares Emergency Rule

DHAKA, Bangladesh (Reuters) — President Hussain Mohammed Ershad assumed emergency powers Friday night and declared a nationwide state of emergency, the government announced.

Paris and Bonn Will Meet With Allies To Reassure Them on Military Accord

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — West German and French leaders announced Friday a series of meetings with their European counterparts to reassure them that joint defense steps by France and West Germany would not weaken NATO.

On Page 7

- Some Japanese firms plan to import goods from their U.S. units in an attempt to ease tensions.
- More foreign companies are building U.S. production plants.
- The falling dollar could prompt an invasion of foreign companies bent on U.S. takeovers.

The Season to Be Jolly? Not for U.S. Retailers

NEW YORK — "To be frank, business isn't good," admitted Scott Goode, the owner of Lowen's toy store in Bethesda, Maryland.

Haitians Head Home to Vote Amid a Wave of Violence

Haitians lined up to board buses in Port-au-Prince on Friday to return to their hometowns so they can vote on Sunday. A wave of violence has led up to the voting, which will be the country's first democratically organized national election in 30 years.

For Some U.S. Workers, It's Out the Door, Into Court

NEW YORK — In growing numbers, American workers are suing their former bosses for defamation.

Child Abuse Cases Seem To Multiply in Europe

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
COUNCILS at Childline, a confidential advice service for distressed children in Britain, frequently answer the telephone to hear silence from the other end, or perhaps muffled sobbing.

Zimbabwe Rebels Kill 16 Whites

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Anti-government rebels massacred 16 whites on two farms near Pentecost missionaries, fellow preachers and the government said Friday.

Child Abuse Cases Seem To Multiply in Europe

The rebels, mostly former guerrilla fighters armed with AK-47 rifles, have killed more than 50 whites this year, mostly farmers, and scores of blacks, many of them government and local officials.

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International Herald Tribune
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Child abuse touches every country and every level of society, according to experts. In New York, people have been moved by the story of Lisa Steinberg, 6, who died allegedly as a result of cruelty by the couple who were rearing her.

Child Abuse Cases Seem To Multiply in Europe

Melita Cavallo, a children's judge in Naples, told L'Espresso magazine recently that 10 percent of the cases she has to deal with concern prostitution by minors with the consent of the family.

Child Abuse Cases Seem To Multiply in Europe

It is not a problem that is confined to the so-called lower class, she added, "although it may be that more cases are identified in that area."

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A round-the-clock free service, Childline answers an average of 90 calls a day, and estimates that number of calls every day. In its first year, it counseled 22,000 children, nearly 4,000 of whom alleged sexual abuse.

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U.S. Power Takes to the Deep

Submarines Carry Half of Military's Long-Range Arms

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service
BANGOR, Washington—Since President Ronald Reagan started to modernize U.S. long-range nuclear forces six years ago, the balance of American striking power has shifted, almost unnoticed, from land to sea.

forces. They said the extra cost was worth it because undetected submarines deterred attack. If the United States and the Soviet Union agree to limit long-range nuclear arms, Trident would undoubtedly be affected since the vessels carry the greater number of warheads.

Today, nearly half the nuclear warheads in long-range weapons are carried aboard submarines, an increase of one-third since 1981. The rest are in land-based missiles or bombs and cruise missiles carried by bombers.

The Trident 1 missiles have a range of 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometers), and the warheads could hit targets in the Soviet Union as soon as the submarine leaves port in Bangor, in northwest Washington. By contrast, older submarines must travel some distance to get within range. The navy has 28 Poseidon submarines with 16 missiles each. Of those, 12 have Trident 1 missiles, and the remainder have Poseidon missiles with a range of 3,600 miles.

The shift has taken place as eight Trident submarines have joined the fleet, each with 24 missiles armed with 8 warheads. The newest boat, the Nevada, was loaded with missiles in August. In coming years, the ratio will favor missiles on submarines even more. The Navy is constructing six more Tridents and plans a total of 20, while the Air Force has been delayed in deploying MX missiles because guidance systems have not been delivered on time.

All Polaris vessels, the first American ballistic missile submarines, have been retired. The Navy also has 100 attack submarines armed mainly with torpedoes. The next Trident submarine, the Tennessee, is to be delivered next year and will be the first to carry Trident II missiles with a range of 6,000 miles, 8 warheads and the ability to destroy fortified Soviet targets. Tennessee and the next nine boats are to be based at Kings Bay, Georgia.

Strategically, students of nuclear warfare say, improved accuracy in Soviet land-based missiles, the bulk of the Soviet nuclear force, has put American land-based missiles and bombers at risk from attack. Navy officers argue that submarines can hide in the sea. Vice Admiral Bruce DeMars, the U.S. Navy's chief submariner, contends that submarines have become "the pre-eminent leg of the strategic deterrence triad" of land, air- and sea-based missiles.

While the crew trains, technicians prepare to service a submarine as soon as it returns. Much maintenance is planned: if a pump is designed to work three years, it will be replaced at two and a half. Repairs and replenishment usually takes 18 days, without weekends off. The captain then runs drills while the submarine is tied up and finally drills in Puget Sound before slipping out to sea.

Politically, as William M. Arkin of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington recently wrote, the U.S. Navy's nuclear arsenal "so far have not been subjected to the same public scrutiny which has been focused on land-based nuclear forces" like the MX. Technically, excess cost, delays and poor workmanship that marked the early construction of Trident submarines, which began in the Ford administration in the mid-1970s, have been corrected, navy officers said, thus damping congressional criticism.

Earlier this month, Mr. Ligachev presided over a meeting on youth culture held at the Communist Party Central Committee, at which it was decided that permissiveness in music had gone too far, according to sources. "They came to the conclusion that they had given youth too much, that rock should be controlled," said one source. In addition to Mr. Ligachev, the party's top ideologist, the meeting was attended by Culture Minister Vasili G. Zacharov, Alexander N. Axionov, head of state television and radio, and other officials, sources said.

Altogether, navy missile submarines today carry 5,632 nuclear warheads, as against 2,140 warheads on the air force's Minuteman and MX missiles; the rest are aboard bombers. But Trident has been costly. A report by Congressional Research Service said that, with spending on the Trident program to reach \$69.8 billion by 1992, it has become "the most expensive U.S. weapons program." But naval officers say Trident consumes only 10 percent of the Navy's budget and 25 percent of the cost of long-range nuclear

It is still unclear how far the clampdown on rock music will go, but several people involved in music and the news media see it as a test of Mr. Ligachev's clout in cultural affairs. Since spring, Mr. Ligachev, 66, who ranks second in the Kremlin, has diverged sharply from Mr. Gorbachev on issues of culture and history, warning explicitly against the infiltration of "mass bourgeois culture." Rock music — loud, brash and imported from the West — is viewed by many in the Soviet



FIREFIGHTER'S FUNERAL — The coffin of Colin Townsley, a firefighter who died in the Nov. 18 blaze at the King's Cross subway station in London, being carried Friday into St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, as thousands of his colleagues stood by. Also Friday, a man who was severely burned in the fire died, raising the death toll to 31.

WORLD BRIEFS

Raid on Israel Is Applauded by Syria

DAMASCUS (AP) — The newspaper of the governing party applauded on Friday an attack by a Palestinian guerrilla who flew a hang-glider into northern Israel and killed six Israeli soldiers, and the state-run radio said that such "struggling" would continue. Al-Ba'ath, the paper of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, called the Wednesday raid a "heroic suicide operation." The radio said, "Peace cannot be achieved through the Camp David process, and the oppressed will continue struggling until they regain their usurped rights." The guerrilla, who was killed, crossed the Israel-Lebanon border and attacked near the northern settlement of Kiryat Shmona. The Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command claimed responsibility. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel blamed Syria on Thursday for allowing the attack to occur.

Philippine Mutineers Promise Peace

MANILA (Reuters) — Rebel Philippine soldiers promised in a letter published Friday to end "hostile action against the government." Sources said the letter, signed "Soldiers of the Filipino People," was delivered to President Corason C. Aquino this week through an emissary from the rebels. It was the first apparent move toward reconciliation with Mrs. Aquino since a coup attempt in August by middle-ranking officers led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who remains a fugitive. A senior officer, who requested anonymity, said the letter was approved by Colonel Honasan, who had been under pressure from younger officers. The letter, published in Manila newspapers, said a recent cabinet shake-up and efforts to help the military, including a substantial pay raise that Mrs. Aquino signed into law Thursday, were "encouraging signs."

Malaysia Journalists Assail Press Laws

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (APF) — The National Union of Journalists accused the government Friday of attempting to stamp out press freedom by adding amendments to what it says are already "repressive" press laws. The government recently moved amendments in Parliament to the 1964 Printing Presses and Publications Act. Last month the government closed four newspapers and arrested 106 people, including several members of Parliament, for allegedly posing a "security threat" to the country. G. Unskanban, the acting general secretary of the union, which represents more than 1,000 journalists, said the organization failed to understand why the government could not control publications with the numerous laws already at its disposal.

400 Protest Arrests in East Berlin

BERLIN (AP) — About 400 people demonstrated Friday night outside a Lutheran Church in East Berlin to demand the release of two activists arrested after a raid on a church office earlier this week. There were no reports of arrests, but activists in Weimar, Wismar, Dresden and Halle were detained for questioning Friday and ordered not to travel to Berlin, sources in East Germany said. In East Berlin, 21 persons have been arrested since Tuesday, when the police raided offices of a Lutheran community group. Dissidents said two of those detained were still being held Friday. Other sources said the East Berlin state attorney's office had threatened a dissident songwriter, Stephan Krawczyk, and his wife, the film director Freya Klier, with arrest if they continued their activities against the Communist government.

Ozal's Party in Stiff Race in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's party is battling to hold off a late challenge to its majority in Parliament in the Turkish election on Sunday, according to opinion polls and political analysts. Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party is considered likely to win what should be the most open election since three years of military rule ended in 1983, but polls show its majority in the new 450-seat chamber could be at risk. A major challenge is being waged by the Social Democrat Populist Party led by Erdal Inonu, who backs Mr. Ozal's drive to take Turkey into the European Community but is critical of some economic liberalization policies and a rising inflation rate. A private poll in the Istanbul newspaper Gunes said Mr. Ozal's party, needing 256 seats for a majority, would win from 212 to 242 seats. The party had 249 seats in the former Parliament.



Turgut Ozal

Time-Out Is Called in Chess Match

SEVILLE, Spain (AP) — Anatoli Karpov, the challenger in the world chess championship, decided to take a time-out Friday, postponing until Monday the 18th game of the match with the titleholder, Garry Kasparov, organizers said Friday. After 17 games, the score is even at 8.5 points apiece, but Mr. Kasparov has the advantage of retaining his title if the 24-game contest finishes in a 12-12 tie.

For the Record

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, 55, was hospitalized Friday in Nicosia for tests to determine if he had suffered a heart attack, according to hospital sources. (UPI) Denise O'Hare, 30, wanted in 27 Irish Republican Army killings, was arrested Friday after being wounded in a shoot-out with security forces in southeastern Ireland, a police spokesman said in Dublin. (UPI) General Yang Dezhi, 77, was succeeded Friday in Beijing as army chief of staff by Chi Haoguang, 61, former deputy chief of staff. General Yang's retirement had been expected after he was dropped from the Chinese Communist Party Politburo early this month. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Portugal hopes to start a ferry service between the Algarve resort of Portimao and the Moroccan port of Casablanca within four years, transport officials said Friday. (Reuters) Air Canada ground workers forced a shutdown of domestic and international flights of the airline Friday when 8,500 of them struck for the second day in Toronto. They are seeking a 7.2-percent raise. (AFP) An expressway between Zurich and Chur, Switzerland, was completed Friday with the opening of a 13.3-kilometer (8.2-mile), four-lane stretch between the towns of Flims and Murz. (AP) The Dutch government decided Friday to raise the speed limit on its highways to 120 kilometers (75 miles) an hour from 100 kilometers, a government spokesman said. The change takes effect next year. (AP)

Kremlin Seeks to Tone Down Rock Bands

U.S. Doubts Summit Will Be Extended

reports circulating in the music world, some groups may be banned from official or semi-official performances. "It is a big political mistake," said one cultural official who asked not to be identified by name. "It is always hard to take away something you have already allowed."

Quoting a deceased composer unknown to the Soviet union of composers, the three writers said, "Live rock has become the scourge and poison of our lives," affecting "every new stream of youngsters." "Young people need elevated moral ideals," the writers concluded. The reaction against rock music comes just as rock is making its way into the official music world in the Soviet Union. The union of composers sponsored its first rock concert last week, and next month the Moscow Komsomol, or Young Communist League, is sponsoring a rock festival. Some predict that attempts to suppress the growth of rock will backfire, since cultural organizations, under new "self-financing" rules, will be forced to stage concerts that draw crowds so they can make ends meet. "Rock will be there," said one concert organizer. "It will just be in different clothes."

8 Latin Presidents Discussing Debt, Political Status

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ACAPULCO, Mexico — Eight Latin American presidents, opening a summit meeting here Friday, criticized their region's huge foreign debt and called for united action to save their devastated economies and societies threatened by social unrest. In opening speeches at the three-day meeting, the Latin leaders spoke of "unjust international economic relations," "unequal distribution of riches" and "debilitating debt." It was the first large-scale Latin American summit meeting held without U.S. participation.

But those who object to rock music have since made themselves heard. Protests from parents and pensioners run deep, touching anti-Western and anti-capitalist feelings that are at the root of the conservative reaction in the Soviet Union on other fronts as well. In August, Mr. Ligachev reportedly circulated an initial letter complaining about excesses in rock music. On Nov. 9, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda published a letter criticizing rock music. The letter, signed by the well-known writer Valentin G. Rasputin, Yuri V. Bondarev and Vasili I. Belov, called rock "mentally and morally damaging" and said its harmful effects have been proven by scientists and doctors around the world.

Some joint action on the foreign debt burden was also expected. (AP, Reuters)

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AMERICAN TOPICS



TURKEY FETE FOR ALL — Mike Smith, right, a cartoonist of the Las Vegas Sun, joined about 40 other cartoonists on the lawn of the Capitol in Washington to serve Thanksgiving dinner to about 2,000 needy people.

Washington Parties Less Fun, More Work

Parties in Washington these days are less formal, more functional and usually bigger, the Los Angeles Times reports. The days of Perle Mesa, Gwen Cafritz and Marjorie Merriweather Post, who were known first and foremost for their party-giving, are long past.

Short Takes

A nine-month effort toward stricter smoking regulations in New York state has ended with the state's highest court declaring the regulations invalid because they were issued by the appointive Public Health Council without the approval of the Legislature.

It's Harvest Time For Christmas Trees

Americans will buy 33.3 million Christmas trees this season, paying \$3 to \$5 a foot (\$9 to \$15 a meter). Three million trees will be imported from Canada. The rest are grown domestically.

Stricter Smoking Limits 40 Times in the Past 12 Years

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, the city council has approved a law requiring restaurants with 50 or more seats to designate half of their service area for nonsmokers. This is similar to one of the provisions of the defeated New York rules.

China Filmmaker Assails Party Aide, Accusing Him of Interfering in Arts

By Edward A. Gargan New York Times Service XIAN, China — China's foremost film studio director has publicly assailed a senior Communist Party official for interfering in the work of the Xian Film Studio and in the arts.

South Africa Bans Rally Of Opponent

The Associated Press JOHANNESBURG — A police commander banned on Friday a rally scheduled for Saturday at which a freed African National Congress leader, Govan Mbeki, was to make his first public address.

What's Cooking in Britain? Alligator

By Warren Geller International Herald Tribune LONDON — In what may take a small bite out of the U.S. trade deficit, alligator meat from Louisiana is making a bit in Britain.

Lord Duncan-Sandys Is Dead at 79

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Lord Duncan-Sandys, 79, a politician who was one of Churchill's closest aides at the height of the war and a diplomat who negotiated the independence of nearly a dozen colonies and territories in the 1960s, died Thursday in London.

Defiant of Fear, Haitians Vow to Vote

By Howard W. French New York Times Service PORT-AU-PRINCE Haiti — By nightfall, the streets of this city rapidly drain of their bustle and traffic, giving way to a eerie stillness, as Haitians abandon public places to avoid the violence that nightly claims more victims.

armed army patrols on Wednesday night, there is a growing popular sentiment that the country's elections must be held regardless of the level of violence or intimidation.

presidential candidates, said: "The people in power have the reflexes of Duvalierists. They know they are employees, like everybody else, but they don't know that they are supposed to work for us."

In Chicago, Jockeying Amid the Mourning

By Bill Peterson Washington Post Service CHICAGO — The death of Harold Washington, the city's first black mayor, turned Chicago politics upside down even before the city had time to pause for mourning.

It was clear that the jockeying for power had begun in earnest as would-be mayors buttonholed aldermen and moved from television cameras to television screens.

Timothy Evans and Eugene Sawyer are the leading black candidates on the council. But neither has solid credentials as a reformer, nor is widely known.

French Militant, Hurt During Protest, Dies

International Herald Tribune PARIS — A militant member of the leftist General Confederation of Labor, Lucien Barbier, died Thursday. He was injured by the police Nov. 6 during a demonstration in Amiens and had been in a coma since.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

INF: An Accord of Value

The arms treaty that is now all but ready for summit signing is bringing President Reagan something less than the full-throated congratulations he might have expected for a successful negotiation. And it was in major ways a successful negotiation. In heavy weather Mr. Reagan held the alliance together and made the Soviets back down in their bold attempt at the nuclear intimidation of Europe. The agreement he got does not merely top off certain categories of weapons but eliminates them. It provides for unequal reductions in areas of Soviet numerical superiority to achieve a balanced result. It includes verification measures of unprecedented sweep and intrusiveness. It contributes to strategic stability by removing the American weapons that could hit Moscow so quickly that the Soviets, seeing or fearing their coming in a crisis, might fire off a big barrage. Why then are so many people so grim? Some say the agreement may be more trouble than it is worth. It covers only 4 percent of Soviet warheads, whose targets can easily be covered by other warheads. Its verification, notwithstanding the 200 pages of fine print, is not foolproof. It raises all-alice-straining questions of whether Europe is losing a degree of certainty of American nuclear patronage and of whether NATO can henceforth hold up its end in conventional arms, an area where the East has important advantages. The problem is "not so much INF," says Senator James McCure, Republican of Idaho, "but what's next." But come now. The intermediate-range nuclear forces were never supposed to solve the West's every strategic and political dilemma. They were a response to an urgent Soviet-created problem that Ronald Reagan inherited. It turns out to be the political gateway to other questions, which must be dealt with on their merits. The acknowledged limitations of INF are not so much crippling flaws as incentives to get on with other business. This is ignored by the company of naysayers that includes many of the original one-dimensional Reaganites, like Senator McCure, and most of the Republican presidential hopefuls. With increasing boldness, they now patronize their ostensible chief as an apostate and as a lame duck seeking to revive a fading presidency by an arms-control fling with Mikhail Gorbachev. Democrats are more supportive but wish to put some of their own fingerprints on Mr. Reagan's diplomatic handiwork. All this promises to complicate the ratification of the INF treaty and to tighten the pressure on Mr. Reagan as he tackles other questions with Mr. Gorbachev. But INF is an agreement of value, and it should not be lost in the political shuffle. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let Banks Sell Securities

Does the stock market crash undermine the case for allowing commercial banks to compete in the securities business? No, say two financial heavyweights, William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve. They say that the potential benefits of careful liberalization far outweigh the risks to the stability of the system. They are right, but it won't be easy to assemble a coalition strong enough to overcome opposition from investment bankers. The Glass-Steagall Act, passed after hundreds of bank failures in the 1930s, created a wall between banking and the securities business. Without the wall, it was argued, banks would be vulnerable to a stock market crash and the banking system would be dragged down with the securities dealers. Looking back, it is far from clear that Congress diagnosed the ailment correctly in 1933, or provided the right prescription. No amount of regulation could protect the solvency of banks in an economic collapse like that of the early 1930s. The system's real protection is not Glass-Steagall, but a combination of government deposit insurance and the commitment of the Federal Reserve to act as a lender of last resort to banks. Senator Proxmire, long skeptical about bank reform, has now concluded that competition from banks would drive down underwriting fees, often running to millions of dollars on large transactions, without significantly weakening the banking system. His bill would add a layer of protection for depositors by requiring banks to run their securities affiliates as separate businesses with their own capital. And it would prevent huge banks from monopolizing the securities business by limiting market concentration and by setting strict conflict-of-interest rules. The Proxmire plan does not go far enough. It would not allow banks to sell insurance or to broker real estate. That concession may mute opposition from insurance and real estate lobbies. But it offers nothing to diversified financial companies, like Merrill Lynch and American Express, that are interested in going into the banking business. And it leaves no goodies for smaller banks that would like to sell insurance, but could care less about underwriting securities. Congressional reformers face long odds in their quest to defeat entrenched investment banking interests. But as Robert Litan, an economist at the Brookings Institution, notes, the banks may not wait for Congress to act. State legislatures can legally give state-chartered banks the right to enter related businesses. And with the tacit approval of the federal regulators who oversee deposit insurance, some states have already expanded bank powers. So the real choice is between piecemeal bank deregulation by the states and uniform national reforms buttressed by increased regulatory scrutiny. Sooner or later — preferably sooner — a majority in Congress will understand that this is no choice at all and pass something like the Proxmire plan. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Michigan Gets Hotter

In Michigan the political battling among Republican candidates is getting hotter than ever. Not that the voters are involved: Michigan Republicans use an old system, termed by the Democrats' rules but still on the state law books, under which 9,000 precinct delegates elected in August 1986 meet in conventions in 83 counties next Jan. 14. There they will choose 1,800 delegates to a state convention in Grand Rapids, which meets Jan. 29 and selects the state's 77 delegates to the national convention in New Orleans. These will be the first delegates selected by either party: whoever wins the most, or does the best job exceeding expectations, will get juicy headlines and priceless television time, which could make a difference in Iowa, New Hampshire and the other states that vote before Super Tuesday, March 8. The favorites to win most of the delegates now are the Reverend Pat Robertson and Representative Jack Kemp of New York. Their followers, in coalition, elected enough delegates last winter to control the February 1987 state convention and elect a majority on the party's state central committee. Strategists for Vice President George Bush, who spent more than \$1 million and thought they elected more precinct delegates in 1986, have fought back furiously. Both sides have used a familiar tactic of people facing defeat in a contest: They have tried to change the rules. The Bush forces tried to get the Democratic state House and the governor to give local and party officials automatic votes at county conventions. The Democrats, with nothing at stake, said no. Then the Bush people in various counties changed the rule that said state delegates are elected countywide at-large and started to subdivide counties to maximize their strength. In response, the Robertson-Kemp coalition threatens to have the state central committee change the rules to require county at-large elections. The Bush people complain that this would violate state law and an April 1987 agreement between the camps not to change any rules. The Robertson and Kemp people say the Bush people violated the agreement first. So there! It should be obvious to anyone who has stayed with this account so far that there is no right or wrong in any of this. Both sides want to win, and naturally both care more about winning than they do about the sanctity of party rules and agreements. The Michigan Republicans who complain that their party is being torn apart by newcomers backing different presidential candidates had set themselves up for this and deserve no sympathy. The complaints of Pete Secchia, the Bush leader in the state, about "fascist tactics," and his comparison of the Bush forces (wait till you hear this) to victims of Nazi persecution, are as deplorable as anything you are likely to hear this year — at least we hope. Michigan Republicans are demonstrating the interesting fact that it is not just Democrats who can lose the point of politics in a preposterous and frustrating obsession with rule. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Bleaker Picture in Seoul

Four months ago South Korea's political future looked bright with promise. President Chun Doo Hwan's regime had agreed to allow the country's first direct presidential election in 16 years. The first peaceful transfer of power in the nation's history appeared to be on the edge of achievement. This is no longer the sure-thing that it once appeared. Opposition leaders have failed to maintain their agreement that only one of them would seek the presidency. Unless one of them gives way, the Dec. 16 balloting will see the anti-governor vote divided. Meanwhile, the campaign has brought out and exacerbated ancient regional animosities. What is shaping up is an election whose winner is likely to be chosen by only a minority of voters and whose victory, fairly or not, almost surely will prompt claims of fraud or intimidation. South Korea could yet have a peaceful transfer of power next February. But there is no assurance that things will stay peaceful after that. —The Los Angeles Times.

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OPINION

For a Strong Defense and Openness to the East

By Richard von Weizsäcker
Mr. von Weizsäcker is president of West Germany.

BERLIN — We are standing at the start of a new chapter in international military history. It would be an exaggeration to maintain that everyone in West and East is happy with the double-zero solution. Some talk of disarray and a crisis of confidence in NATO. Are they justified? The only people who can really be disappointed are those who, contrary to all government statements, wanted to deploy Western medium-range missiles in Europe permanently and for their own sake, and not as a means to bring the withdrawal of the Soviet SS-20s. Whether disarmament and arms control will be a complete success remains uncertain. The difficulties are enormous. We must think in very long terms. The battle for influence, power and predominance will not disappear, either worldwide or regionally. Arms and military power will continue to play a role, but the role will be changing. To use military force where nuclear weapons are involved remains suicidal. It makes little sense, in the East-West context, to develop game plans based on the difference between military operations that are geographically limited and those that are not so limited. There would be an escalation in either case. There is no really valid strategy of limited war between nuclear powers. Certainly we Germans are not willing to concede that the only nuclear arms left on the continent should be the short-range weapons that can be aimed only at German soil, East or West. We would see no sense in the use of such weapons in any circumstances. But the reason for this is not that some partners in the alliance — namely we Germans — would be "more dead" than others. There would be no comparatives or superlatives in a nuclear war between East and West. Two things are important. We must be willing and able to defend ourselves so that the risk remains too high for any would-be aggressor. And we must be able to cope with a situation in which military force would be used against us not in the form of a senseless armed attack but as a means of political pressure.

Without a defensive capacity of our own we would not be able to develop relations with the Soviet Union and its allies. And without a policy of détente, the security of all Europe would be built on clay. This brings us to the recent developments in the Soviet Union — to perestroika. The Soviet leadership is seeking a road to reform, but not as a favor to us, Mr. Gorbachev is a Marxist-Leninist. Since he says so himself, there is no reason to doubt him. We may not

We should not sacrifice our ability to defend ourselves to the hope for change in the Soviet system. But should we be afraid of cooperation?

assume that there will be an automatic transformation of Soviet ideology. The Soviet leaders want to strengthen their empire. But does this mean that we should refuse our cooperation? Some say it is wrong to assume that a stronger adversary would be better than a weak one. But is this the right question? Are we so weak that we need an internally weak Soviet Union? And if we cooperate, which Soviet system are we going to strengthen, the old one or the one that is moving toward reform? We have always been pressing for reform. Why should we fear it now? And why take cover behind COCOM? Cooperation does not primarily involve the money and goods that we would supply, but knowledge and know-how, supports for science, business schools, communications technology and a new version of William Ful-

bright's great old idea of an "international education exchange" between two different systems. Nobody in the West should sacrifice his ability to defend himself to the hope for change in the Soviet system. But how, if not through cooperation, particularly in the context of perestroika, can we hope to solve the tasks of the next century? How else can we embark on the exchange of ideas and people, on greater transparency and interdependence between East and West? We have learned that cooperation and encounters between East and West are not one-way streets of giving and taking. I do not remember a single personal contact in Warsaw, Moscow, Budapest or Dresden that did not make an impression on me and stimulate me. No one can be sure that cooperation will bring us closer to solving our shared problems before it is too late. But who would want to accept responsibility for letting the chance — even a slight chance — slip by? The division of Europe is nowhere more painful than in Berlin and Germany. And it is a perfectly natural human reaction that we Germans of the West should continue to remain close to our feelings to the other Germans, who live outside the Federal Republic. We are deeply committed to the West; we are attached to the values and objectives of our constitution; and these convictions tie us to our friends in the Western democracies. We have no other option; and we are not looking for one. But we would lose our credibility in our own eyes if we lost the sense of belonging that we share with all those — not only Germans but also Poles, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and many Soviet citizens — who live on the other side of the dividing line that runs through Europe. They are men and Europeans just as we are. We do not want to move borders, but to make them more human. These comments, from a speech last month to the Aspen Institute in Berlin, were excerpted and translated by the International Herald Tribune.

Prerevolutionary Romania, Postrevolutionary Poland

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Romania today is in a prerevolutionary situation, and Poland in a postrevolutionary one. The fundamental stability of the Communist bloc in Eastern Europe has for years been taken for granted in the West. The suggestion that the region incorporated explosions about to go off is thought exotic. Soviet military power is thought to guarantee that nothing really can change in the East. The condition of the universe, though, is movement; the Soviet Union does not escape, nor do its satellite states. They move in individual and increasingly eccentric orbits about a Soviet moon whose gravitational force, as Mikhail Gorbachev admits, has waned. Romania is already a country that resists Soviet influence, despite formal and ideological links that scarcely conceal the real state of affairs. The political affinities of Romania's present leaders are more to former Emperor Bokassa, or to Byzantium in its decadence, than to Soviet Marxism. Marxism in Romania is

merely a conventional, and potentially dispensable, rationalization for a brutally economic, capricious, and megalomaniac personal dictatorship. Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Elena ("Her," as she is known), have plunged their country on an irrational economic course producing hunger, cold and poverty for their people. Since 1984, the Ceausescus' obsession has been the destruction and reconstruction of the center of Bucharest in pharaonic monumental glorification of themselves. Mr. Ceausescu is also determined, for motives no one quite understands, to repay Romania's external debts ahead of schedule and at any cost to his people. This has meant paucity of food and energy, loss of industrial production as a result, and wage cuts in retaliation for industry's failure to meet its quotas. It is all quite demoralized. This has produced mounting unrest. In February, there was a student rebellion in Jassy, in Moldavia in the northeast, protesting the lack of food and of electricity for light and heat. Workers reportedly joined the students. Worker riots involving thousands took place earlier this month at the Transylvanian city of Brasov, in central Romania, with two police killed. The army is said to have "besieged" the city to regain control. A Romanian who recently left the country writes, nonetheless, that "the system reproduces and supports itself. It can't collapse, any more than prewar Stalinist Russia after 20 years of mismanagement and shortages." There is in the Romanians' history, as in Russia's, a record of passivity in the face of suffering and misrule. The folk poem at the source of

Romanian national identity, "Miorita," concerns a shepherd betrayed by fellow Romanians. The dying man asks that his mother be told the lie that he has left her to marry a princess. In the poem, he actually makes the earth his bride, "you mores and firs... our guests, Great mountains for priests, Birds for musicians..." But there is a limit to what any people will endure. There is no "great patriotic war" to protect the Ceausescus, as there was for Stalin. Moscow itself would like them removed, though not by revolution. Poland is a nation that repeatedly has maintained its national and cultural autonomy under foreign occupation. It does so today, as in the 18th and 19th centuries, when the country was partitioned by Russia, Prussia and Austria, and again under the Germans in World War II. There is a "real" Polish nation, which has learned how to defy imposed authority. The Jaruzelski government finds itself in continuous negotiation with the "real" nation. The latter, conversing itself through the Roman Catholic Church, the Solidarity movement, and other more or less autonomous groups. The national referendum this Sunday, in which voters will be asked to endorse a series of political reforms deliberately interlarded with measures of economic austerity, is a new attempt by the "legal" authority to strike a bargain with the real nation. The political reforms envisage a second, representative, legislative house with limited power, and legal recognition of independent political "discussion groups." The real nation has reason to doubt that the bargain would be kept, but the referendum and the changes proposed are "interesting," as Lech Walesa himself says. Poland changes, unevenly, as does Romania. There was a shocked, even



Nicolae Ceausescu, driven west by Sikotomoni.

comatose, political silence in Eastern Europe in the first years after the Soviet destruction of independent political institutions there, between 1944 and 1949. But afterward came the 1956 uprisings in Hungary and Poland, the Prague Spring of 1968, and then the emergence of Solidarity in Poland, with its aftermath. The curiosity of Romania's situation is that Mr. Ceausescu himself has led his country away from direct Soviet domination, just as popular resistance has done for Poland. With such measures and by bitter events, the East European peoples have regained a modicum of autonomy. The position of the Soviet Union has weakened. Today, the Soviet Union's two longest and most vulnerable European borders, those with Romania and Poland, are, in political terms, more insecure than they have been since the 1920s. International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Battles Are Raging All Along Pennsylvania Avenue

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON — The fight between Congress and the Reagan administration is trickier even than it seems. Modest last-minute budget compromise is not yet assured of adoption. In fact, the threat of automatic cuts under the Gramm-Rudman budget law is still the main hope for making it stick. There was a more ambitious plan, which included a delay in Social Security cost-of-living increases, balanced by a delay in income tax cuts. The idea was to seal in the money at the White House with all the major players present, including the chairmen of both the national party and congressional campaign committees, and then announce it with a dramatic show of bipartisan accord. It did not work, not only because President Reagan did not like it, but

because there was no conviction that Congress could deliver it. It seemed too dangerous, in the view of Thomas Foley of Washington, the House majority leader. It would have brought a euphoric surge in financial markets with the risk of a more spectacular crash than October's Black Monday if the bill failed to pass. Hard-liners in both parties were holding out against their leaders, for ideological and political reasons. Republicans were burned in 1982 because "we Democrats denigrated them" on not touching a cent of Social Security, as one congressman said, and now they are determined that it won't happen again. Democrats were hurt in 1984 for wanting to raise taxes, and many do

not want to be out on that limb again. Instead of a package of trade-offs on a jointly responsible measure, the standoff was bringing what was called "disappearing majorities," in effect a tacit bipartisan refusal to offer unpleasant medicine. The public wants firm and coherent leadership, no added taxes and no cuts in each group's favorite spending programs, Washington concluded. In other words, the public is not yet convinced that the economy is in trouble and that vigorous measures are needed, and nobody wants to take the blame for telling them that a little squeeze is not enough. The United States will not get the kind of leadership it is calling for that way. The parties are divided within themselves on practically everything. It is not just the Democratic majority in Congress confronting a stubborn Republican administration. Each side is worried more about its own ultra than about getting on with the branch of government at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. In the White House, insiders say, the National Security Council is functioning again as originally intended, a quiet coordinating body as it was in the Ford administration under Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser. This is a relief from past tensions, but it is also a dampener on initiative, reinforced by end-of-term lethargy. It is startling to hear White House staff members themselves complain about lack of leadership. At the State Department, relief that the treaty on medium-range Soviet and American missiles is at last ready for a summit signature is tempered by fears of a tough, ugly fight for ratification. Again, there is not enough sense that the public really wants to move on arms' control to limit the impact of critics. There is similar confrontation, not confrontation, on Nicaragua. For the time being, management of the Gulf conflict is less of an abrasive issue than it was when the refueling and dispatch of the Navy began with awkward, ambiguous explanations. But

there is no sign of anything likely to produce a way out in the near term, and things could get a lot worse. So the view from here is murky. It is not surprising that both America's friends and adversaries are confused. There is no reason to think that the government is going to pull itself together soon and be able to make sound and effective decisions. The worst administration fighting may be over now that Caspar Weinberger has left the Defense Department, William Webster has taken over the CIA, succeeding the late William Casey, and a not-so-controversial judge has been nominated to the Supreme Court. But the capital still does not feel that it has a clear message from the country to shape up and solve problems instead of haggling over pet provisions. The war is not just between the ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. It is up and down the street, because there is not enough demand for a truce. The New York Times. The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Clim Life for All
LONDON — Within a few months past, six new London clubs have formed. It is marvelous how quickly the members' lists fill up. Despite this multiplication, there is always a sufficient number of men young and old to support new ventures for nowadays, when Jack vehemently asserts that "it's as good as his master," everybody must have his club. Why not indeed, since the rule is to admit the first thousand or two without entrance money? Of course there was a time, and not very distant either, when the fact of belonging to a good club gave a man a certain cachet.
1912: The Peace Talks
PARIS — Although peace negotiations between the Balkan States and Turkey continue, the Turks do not seem disposed to accept the allies' demands. They maintain that their retention of Adrianople is necessary for the defense of Constantinople.

A Credible Agenda For Louvre II

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The budget deficit agreement between President Reagan and Congress for \$76 billion in savings over two years is supposed to be phase one of a grand plan to restore the confidence of financial markets shaken by Black Monday. And phase two is a meeting, to be called soon, of the finance ministers and central bankers of the seven major industrial nations to regenerate economic cooperation and stabilize exchange rates. But Treasury Secretary James Baker and his opposite numbers face a major dilemma as they prepare for that G-7 meeting. Can they produce a credible accord, especially if stabilizing the dollar is a major goal? The last time the major powers met was in February at the Louvre Palace in Paris. Amid high expectations, the ministers and central bankers undertook to stabilize exchange rates around then-current levels. Within eight months, the accord collapsed. Now, there is new pressure for a new agreement to stabilize currencies "at around current levels" — which, of course, does not mean the dollar. All America's partners — but especially West Germany, Japan and Britain — want to be assured that the dollar will fall no further. If it does, it will cripple their export business. But many economists worry that in its anxiety to convey a sense of stability to financial markets, the G-7 nations may again be writing a contract they cannot fulfill. "Their credibility is so damaged from the previous meeting that another agreement to stabilize rates could be devastating," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics. European and Japanese leaders, more concerned with symbolism than substance, have welcomed the U.S. budget accord because it permits the G-7 process to be resumed. But a special two-day meeting of international economists at the Bergsten meeting last week concluded unanimously that at best, it will level off the U.S. budget deficit at around \$150 billion a year for the next two years. The leadership's excuse for not doing better was that they did not feel as much pressure from Main Street as from Wall Street. The "real" economy is not all that bad, I asked Majority Leader Thomas Foley of Washington what would have happened to the deficit-reduction package if the Dow Jones Industrial Average had plunged another 200 points during the last few days of the negotiations. His answer: It would have speeded up the negotiations, but not changed the size or composition of the package significantly. Is it possible then, for a Louvre II to produce a meaningful agreement that the public and the markets will take seriously? And if they do, how long will the honeymoon last? Assuming the Congress soon delivers all that the White House and congressional team promise, which is probable, the optimum result from a new G-7 meeting would include: • A solid commitment by West Germany to expand its economy, enabling Western Europe to speed its recovery. The dean of German economists, Herbert Giersch, told the Bergsten meeting that the Kohl government can and must stimulate the West German economy to soak up badly unused and underused resources. • A commitment by Japan to continue the expansion program already under way for four to five years. • A U.S. willingness to reduce interest rates, if its partners go along, and a firm anti-protectionist policy. (Mr. Foley detected a softening of attitude among Capitol Hill protectionists after the stock market crash.) The tough issue is exchange rates. It would make sense to use language that avoids the trap of again stabilizing the dollar at a level that the exchange markets will not buy. Mr. Bergsten's suggestion is a promise to keep rates not "at current levels" but within a wide range — say, 10 percent to either side of levels prevailing when the accord is signed. Those would be fairly realistic commitments. The West Germans should be worried, not only by the drop in their own stock market but by their stagnating economy. Japan has been the live wire with the highest yen — and could probably endure a rate of 120 to the dollar. This would represent another 10 percent appreciation of the yen. For America, the big test may come next year, as work begins on the fiscal 1989 budget. The markets may force budget negotiators to work harder next year — even though it will be a presidential election year. The New York Times. The Washington Post.

Kuwait Pulls Reflagged Tanker Off Gulf Duty

By Patrick E. Tyler

MANAMA, Bahrain — Kuwaiti officials, fearful that the U.S. Navy cannot adequately protect the large oil tanker placed under the U.S. flag, have pulled the supertanker Bridgeton off convoy duty in the Gulf, according to a knowledgeable official in the region.

The Bridgeton was struck July 24 by a mine on the U.S. Navy's first convoy, and spent a costly two months in dry docks in Dubai while a hole was repaired below the ship's waterline.

When the ship was refloated in late October, the 401,382-ton Bridgeton steamed out of the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz, leading to speculation that it would soon re-enter the Gulf under U.S. Navy escort to resume hauling crude oil.

"No, she's going to stay outside the Gulf," the official said, adding "It's not worth the risk, why expose her again?"

The official said the Bridgeton would be used to take on crude oil from non-U.S. flag tankers coming out of the Gulf, and would then transport the oil to Kuwait's extensive refining and marketing network in Europe.

The Kuwaiti decision to remove the Bridgeton from service in the Gulf is a setback for the U.S. reflagging operation. It was the only reflagged Kuwaiti tanker capable of carrying crude oil, and its withdrawal highlighted the diminishing impact of the costly U.S. escort operation on Kuwait's oil exports, the bulk of which continue to move on non-U.S. flag tankers.

The other 10 reflagged Kuwaiti tankers are designed to carry refined petroleum products, such as gasoline and liquefied natural gas. One of them, the Sea Isle City, was struck by a Silkworm missile Oct. 16 and is undergoing extensive repairs in Kuwait, leaving nine available for sailing in convoys.

The escort operation, in which the U.S. Navy was caught unprepared for extensive Iranian mine-laying tactics and for the threat posed by Silkworm missiles, is lagging far behind its original goal.

The Pentagon had said that it intended to send about ten U.S. tankers a month through the Strait of Hormuz. In the first four months, the U.S. Navy has run a total of 18 convoys, fewer than five a month.

The reflagging operation was agreed upon after Kuwait sought U.S. and Soviet protection for its oil exports from Iranian attacks by Iranian speedboats.

The Bridgeton is the only reflagged ship that has been struck while under U.S. Navy escort, but the mine threat continues to bedevil the U.S. military mission in the Gulf.



AFTERMATH OF TYPHOON — A man trying Friday to salvage his house in Cavite, Philippines, after it was demolished by the typhoon designated Nina. The storm killed at least 438 people and injured 490. Thousands were made homeless, and 47 were missing. Rescue workers were airlifting food and medicine to coastal villages. The authorities said reports of more deaths were expected as communications were restored to remote areas.

BEIRUT: Frenchmen Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

University of Beirut, and Edward Austin Tracy, a poet and writer. Mr. Anque and Mr. Normandin appeared edgy and nervous after their release, but they smiled.

Mr. Normandin, who had cut himself shaving an hour before his release, said he had felt his release was imminent Thursday because of unusual activity around him.

"I still can't believe that I am free," he said.

An hour before the release, the Revolutionary Justice Organization issued another communiqué noting that it was acting out of "reciprocity and a desire to steer clear of negative attitudes."

Mr. Anque was overheard telling another journalist, "I was with the Palestinians." When asked by Sami al-Watan, a Sunni Muslim-run radio station, where he was held, his reply was: "The most accurate picture I could give of my place of detention is that it was a psychiatric ward and my kidnappers were mentally deranged patients."

A militia source in West Beirut said a certain organization was approached several days ago with an offer to buy Mr. Anque and Mr. Normandin.

The source said the hostage issue in Lebanon was now reduced to a "transaction of buying and selling." It was still not evident whether any ransom was paid.

SLAY: Zimbabwean Rebels Kill 16

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Mugabe with leading "a bloody, barbaric system." The note massaged 60,000 members of the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union, led by Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo has long disavowed links to the rebels and has urged his supporters in Matabeleland to report the rebels to authorities.

The farms are run by the Pentecostal Community of Reconciliation and were set up five years ago by Christians who grew their own food and raised chickens, cattle and sheep, colleagues said.

Those living on the farm were not armed, unlike most whites in Matabeleland Province. According to missionaries, armed rebels have killed 66 whites in the province this year.

The dead missionaries had been visited by armed dissidents before, but they had not been harmed. In the past, the victims had refused the protection of government militias, Mr. Rhodes said.

In the bloodiest previous massacre of whites since Zimbabwe gained independence from Britain in April 1980, armed rebels gunned down 20 tourists on the main highway north of Bulawayo in 1982 after stopping their truck at a roadblock. Those victims were two Americans, two Australians and two Britons.

The killers were later captured and hanged. (Reuters, AP)

SHOPPING: Retailers Glum

(Continued from Page 1)

is going like popcorn so far, with several large retailers confirming that sales have been sluggish in November.

Julian Taub, a vice president at Bloomingdale's, said store officials reported lower sales growth. And at Wal-Mart Stores Inc., the discount chain that had seen explosive sales growth, a spokesman said early November sales "were not up to our expectations."

But Walter Loeb, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. was positive about holiday sales in the long run: "The consumer is working and is optimistic, and nothing has really happened to deter the average American."

Fred Wintzer, an analyst with Alex. Brown & Sons Inc., predicted that apparel retailers would do well at Christmas because consumers are "not going to stop buying the small-ticket stuff."

More expensive items, such as home electronics and major appliances, are not expected to move well, many analysts agreed.

Some analysts said retailers won't know until the very last day how well they have done, because shoppers will again put off their gift-buying excursions.

"We're going to have a very late Christmas," Mr. Wintzer said. (AP, WP)

Cubans May Free Louisiana Captives, But Talks in Atlanta Are Broken Off

ATLANTA — Cuban inmates negotiated a possible release Friday of 26 hostages being held in a detention center in Louisiana, but talks to free 94 hostages in the Atlanta federal penitentiary broke off, officials said.

The inmates in Georgia and Louisiana noted after a U.S.-Cuban agreement was announced that could result in their being returned to Cuba. They fled in 1980.

In other developments, a hostage in Louisiana was stabbed Friday by an inmate and was hospitalized in fair condition. And earlier, one of the hostages taken when the 950 Cubans seized the compound in a riot Saturday was released.

Meanwhile, the mayor of Miami and Cuban-American exile leaders arrived in Atlanta to offer themselves as hostages in exchange for those held there, but they acknowledged it was a symbolic gesture.

However, a Cuban inmate and a federal official in Oakland shook hands before a television camera and spoke of signing a hostage-release agreement.

The unidentified official said on a videotape released to news organizations that all four Cuban negotiators would have to sign "when the other 27 will be released."

But at a news briefing early Friday, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman, Mark Sheehan, refused to confirm an agreement had been reached.

"I will not confirm or deny that the negotiators' comments are valid," Mr. Sheehan said. "I don't know with certainty what will happen tomorrow."

As to how to interpret the videotape, he said. "The handshake was an indication of the tone of the negotiations."

Authorities have said that while a desire to remain in the United States was the main demand, the touchy one for many Japanese, and Mr. Takeshita had firmly rejected admitting foreign rice. But, in his speech to parliament, he seemed to be telling the Japanese that more imports of another kind were inevitable, and that some Japanese might be hurt in the process.

Mr. Takeshita, who took office early this month, has billed himself as different from his relatively outspoken predecessor, Yasuhiro Nakasone, suggesting that he will perform many of the tasks that Mr. Nakasone raised but was unable to accomplish.

High on his priority list is a new tax, which is needed to offset revenue that was lost through an income-tax cut that went into effect in October.

The United States has been cool to Japanese plans for such a tax, believing that it would undermine U.S. hopes for greater domestic spending as a way to stimulate the Japanese economy. Japanese leaders are more concerned, however, about not further expanding their sizable budget deficit.

Mr. Takeshita did not specifically say he would seek to raise taxes. But he suggested it strongly, and senior officials in his government are already studying possibilities.

Even before the GATT ruling, the United States created jitters among the Japanese with demands that they import American-grown rice and increase purchases of American beef and citrus.

The rice issue is an especially

Cubans have disagreed among themselves over whether to also hold out for freedom and clemency.

One of the hostages, a mental health counselor, was stabbed by a Cuban from the mental health unit in what officials said was an unprovoked attack. He was carried to the front gate by other Cubans and was taken to a hospital with a deep cut in his head and left shoulder.

In Atlanta, a Justice Department spokesman said no formal talks were scheduled, but inmates and federal negotiators spoke occasionally by telephone.

The Atlanta talks broke off after about 1,100 rebellious Cuban prisoners held a mass meeting and voted against a proposal to free 50 hostages.

A gate at the prison was decorated with 94 yellow ribbons placed by relatives of the hostages, who spent a tense Thanksgiving waiting for news.

JAPAN: A Warning of Hardships

(Continued from Page 1)

farmers have made clear that they worry about hard times if the country is forced to liberalize its agricultural policies.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, known as GATT, ruled recently in favor of the United States, which had accused Japan of illegally imposing quotas on 10 categories of farm products, including dairy products, potatoes and beans.

The GATT decision is expected to be made official on Tuesday, and Japanese officials say that they will have no choice but to accept it.

This position touched off anti-American protests this week on the northern island of Hokkaido, a region whose economy depends on its dairy farming.

Newspapers in Japan have been filled with stories in the last few days about the thousands of farmers who supposedly will be thrown out of work if the import restrictions are lifted.

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KIM: Leader Emerges

(Continued from Page 1)

the brightest candidate or the best orator — he recently embarrassed himself by appearing to confuse tactical nuclear weapons and nuclear power plants. However, he does succeed in projecting an air of comfortable middle-class solidity.

Boistering that image, Kim Young Sam recently attracted support from several retired generals and former top officials, giving his campaign an establishment air.

And though Mr. Roh can claim experience in government, some voters say they worry that a Roh victory would prompt a renewal of street protests.

"Certainly, if Roh Tae Woo wins, there will be street trouble, and in proportion to the narrowness of the win," the diplomat said.

Kim Young Sam has bolstered his campaign further by recruiting a few former supporters of Kim Dae Jung and enough anti-government activists to confirm his credentials as a fighter for democracy.

Kim Dae Jung's supporters appear the most ardent of any candidate's, but some observers question whether his campaign, aimed explicitly at South Korea's "have-nots," can win a plurality of voters in an increasingly middle class country.

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Pil are having trouble raising money and have published newspaper ads asking for contributions. Both claim government pressure on corporate givers has hurt them.

"We are paralyzed," a Kim Dae Jung aide said this week. "We can't get any money."

The picture could change many times between now and the election. Kim Dae Jung in particular is an experienced politician who has been distracted until recently by battles within the opposition.

"I expect him to start moving soon," a ruling party official said. Kim Dae Jung's supporters are hoping that a big rally planned for Seoul on Sunday will give him a boost.

CHILDREN: Cases of Physical and Sexual Abuse in Europe Appear to Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

areas that social workers are more likely to visit.

The problem has gained special prominence in Britain because of an inquiry into events in Cleveland, a town in northern England where more than 150 children were separated from their parents on the advice of Dr. Marietta Higgs, a hospital pediatrician, and a colleague.

The doctors used a diagnostic method known as reflex anal dilatation to identify suspected sexual abuse of children brought to the hospital for a variety of causes, even though many specialists have said that the method by itself does not offer conclusive evidence.

The case came to light because hospitals and foster homes could not cope with the influx of children, and outraged parents complained to their representative in Parliament. During the inquiry, it was said that a police surgeon, Dr. Raine Roberts, accused Dr. Higgs herself of using force to examine the children.

This week, the police took 17 children from their parents in the village of Congleton near Manchester and arrested 18 adults, including the parents of some of the children, on allegations of being involved in a child pornography ring.

"Child abuse has all of a sudden gone completely over the top," said Catherine O'Connor, spokeswoman for the National Children's Home in London, which on Thursday organized the first British national conference on the subject.

"People from all walks of life are coming out at saying, 'Well, yes, this happened to me 40 years ago, or it's happening to my child now.'"

"The whole point of our conference is that the professionals really have no idea of how to cope with it."

Most experts seem to agree that child abuse is an old problem coming to light rather than a problem of the violent 1980s.

Tamil Kill 7 Indian Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW DELHI — Tamil guerrillas ambushed an Indian military patrol in northern Sri Lanka on Friday and killed seven soldiers, an Indian Army spokesman said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who has criticized the bilateral cooperation as potentially competing with NATO, will get reassurances from Mr. Kohl at the European Community summit meeting next week, West German sources said.

Backing for Werner

The official in Brussels said the U.S. support for Mr. Werner as NATO secretary-general: "We hope that a consensus would form in his favor." The Associated Press reported, previously U.S. officials had avoided stating publicly who they preferred as successor to Lord Carrington of Britain, who is scheduled to step down in June.

NATO foreign ministers had been expected to choose his successor at a meeting Dec. 11 in Brussels, but alliance sources said it was increasingly unlikely that a decision would be made then, since Norway was unwilling to withdraw the candidature of Mr. Willoch.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Renand Auction Boosts French Art Market

PARIS — In many respects, the 199 million franc auction (about \$35 million) conducted on Nov. 20 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées and its sequel, the 60 million franc sale held there on Nov. 22, are this fall's most remarkable developments on the art market.

SOURÉN MELIKIAN

But it heralds the opening up of the French auction system over the next three years with the prospect of a possible redistribution of power centers over the longer term. The Renand collection, or to put it accurately what was left of the once vast collection of the late Georges Renand, gave French auctioneers the opportunity they had long been dreaming about — handling major Impressionist and Modern Masterpieces of the kind that would usually automatically go to Christie's and Sotheby's, whose organizations and marketing are light years ahead of their own.

of a stalemate. That meant the auction would be held in France.

As there were many heirs and each of them had contacts with one or the other of the 71 auctioneering partnerships operating in Paris, some on a Lilliputian scale, no less than five of the partnerships were requested separately to handle the sale. It was decided that Millon would act as coordinator and would hold the hammer on Nov. 20.

Different auctioneers call in different experts in Paris. As a result, the catalogue carried the names of eight auctioneers and five experts. With some operating in teams, the reader had a choice of nine telephone numbers and addresses. Most of the auctioneers had no experience in the international art market nor even an adequate secretarial backup capable of communicating in English. The broken English of the catalogue, where a notice titled "Sales Conditions" (meaning terms of sale) began in imitable style, "All sales are to be paid in full time of purchase. In addition to the bid price, purchasers will pay, by lot and by block, the following fees and taxes... added an unexpected touch of Wodehousean comedy. To complicate matters, the auction was to be held not at Drouot, small, impractical and dingy, but at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, dubbed for the occasion Drouot-Montaigne.

Things could have gone terribly wrong. In the event, three experts who are dealers and are well-



Portrait of a boy in a top hat, by Corot.

known to the international clientele did much to rescue the sale. One, Jean-Claude Bellier, has a gallery in New York run by his son, Yana, who spent days handing out catalogues and mailing a few photographs he had been able to get hold of to a few well-chosen clients. The other two experts, the partners Philippe Brame and Bernard Lorceaux, who enjoy an international reputation and are widely respected for their straightforwardness in business, likewise worked behind the scenes.

A second key factor to the outcome of the Renand sale was the decision of the most important Paris auctioneering partnership, Ader Picard Tajan, which was not involved in the Renand event, to organize a sale of their own at Drouot-Montaigne on Nov. 22. Jacques Tajan, whose wife Hiroko is Japanese and who has conducted highly successful sales of Art Nouveau glass in Tokyo, and his colleague Jean-Louis Picard, who handles Impressionist and Modern Master sales, convinced Millon that a public viewing in Tokyo of the most important pictures was

highly desirable. Their group organized it, timing it with their own sale of glass from the Daum factory. Tajan threw a series of dinner parties, hosting honored Japanese guests who came to see the Daum glass and the two Modiglianis on view at the Okura Hotel where Tajan was having his glass sale. Picard says that this led 35 Japanese clients to make the Paris trip.

At the 11th hour, the operation nearly collapsed. Millon, seconded by the efficient secretary general of Drouot, Maurice Ziegler, had done a good advertising job in the United States and Europe. It paid off — almost too richly. The publicity they generated not only attracted clients, it also drew crowds of on-lookers. The problem was not inside the theater, but outside, on the avenue. On the Thursday preceding the sale, it was impossible to get to the supposed "public viewing" without a ticket. Those holding one, or who were led inside by the organizers, were subjected to a jostling exercise at the hands of the Parisian crowd. One expert tearfully told me how he caught sight of one of his American millionaire clients, who had flown to Paris impromptu, swamped in the human tide. The expert failed to attract his attention to get him out of the scramble. The American never made it.

Among international dealers minutes before the sale, reactions varied from seething rage to tight-lipped scorn. The proceedings started more than half an hour late, after Millon had delivered a speech in French in which he told the audience about "his emotion and joy that I and my colleagues feel." Non-French speakers wondered what on earth the man was talking about. As bidding began, problems became immediately apparent. A theater is a bad auction house. It is as easy for the audience to see the auctioneer on the stage as it is difficult for him to catch sight of a raised hand in the distance. It was an impossible job for Millon but he managed it as well as could be done.

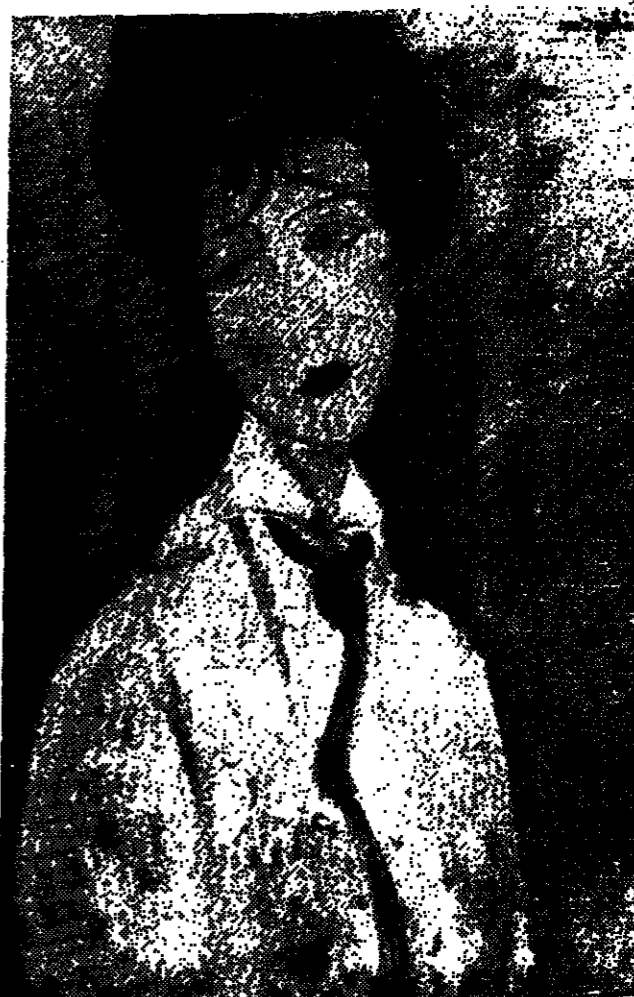
Given the setting and given the current turmoil, the outcome was remarkable. As is frequently the case with French sales, prices were moderately high on the top lots and

often huge, comparatively speaking, on the lower priced pictures. Cézanne's landscape "Arbres à Vichy" became the artist's most expensive watercolor ever as Bill Acquavella of New York bid up to 5,173,410 francs on behalf of a client. Admirably painted, it has the feel and size of a finished picture, not a sketch, which partially accounts for the price.

Minutes later, the most striking portrait by Corot that I have ever seen at auction, of a boy in a top hat seated barefoot on a dirt floor, with the stigmas of poverty and hunger on his exhausted face, went to 3,413,970 francs, a fantastic figure in view of its size, 21 by 21 centimeters (8 by 8 inches). By comparison the next Corot, "Madame Chamouillet," the artist's niece portrayed in 1833, was not nearly as expensive at 6,393,025 francs and must have seemed cheaper still in yen to its Japanese buyer.

Interestingly, the Japanese bought heavily and cleverly. One collector, Tokuro Mizushima, acquired the star piece, "La Femme à la cravate noire," done in 1917 by Modigliani. For a moderate 37,393,155 francs; Seurat's tiny but unforgettable study for "La Grande Jatte," titled "La Perrisore," for a huge 4,733,550 francs; and two delightful Vuillards, a portrait of the artist's mother darning (1,764,495 francs) and a study of a young woman seated sideways, her head turned away (1,544,563 francs).

The highest price that day was paid for Modigliani's "La Belle Romaine" — a woman in the nude seated on the arm of a sofa. It set a record for the artist at 45,200,670 francs. Millon can congratulate himself. He came out fairly well when he could have faced disaster. But in many ways the sale conducted by Picard is the more significant of the two. It was not a single estate, it did not enjoy the outpouring of publicity attracted by Renand's name, and yet it went brilliantly, realizing 60 million francs and leaving only 5 percent of the goods unsold. For the first time in France, Picard said, Japanese corporate buying was a major factor. A record was set for Marie Laurencin by Masahiro Takano, chairman of Tateshina-Kogon, who owns the "Green Cab Company" and who set up a Marie Laurencin museum near his hotel at Tateshina. At

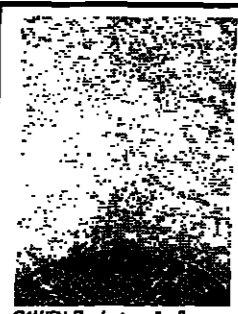


"La Femme à la cravate noire," by Modigliani.

3,963,000 francs, Laurencin's "Portrait of Madame D.," dated 1938, will seem hugely priced to most Westerners. A Tokyo company acquired Matisse's "Adress au bord de l'eau, Fontenay à Clavier," done in 1885, for 7,922,000 francs. But the sale prize that day was a wonderful landscape by Camille Pissarro, "Un Verger à Pontoise en hiver," bought at a bargain price, 3,963,000 francs, by the actor Alain Delon, who is one of the shrewdest European art investors.

Picard played his hand as well as his partner Tajan had handled his public relations stint in Tokyo. When the clouds clear away in three or four years and France at long last unifies its legislation with the rest of the European Community, allowing free competition on its territory, the Ader Picard Tajan group will be well worth watching.

AUCTION SALES



GALLIEN, Bénédictine d'un Processus Canon, 100 x 75 cm.

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Unknown Liszt Score Sold In London for \$129,000

LONDON — A previously unknown musical score by the 19th-century composer Franz Liszt fetched \$129,000 at an auction here Friday, Sotheby's said. Although the manuscript, annotated in brown ink, was neither signed nor dated, experts were in no doubt that it was the work of the Hungarian-born virtuoso pianist. The composition, which turned up in France, was based on a Swiss or Italian folksong and was believed to have been written in Paris in the early 1830s. Neither the identity of the vendor, a private collector, nor the buyer was disclosed.

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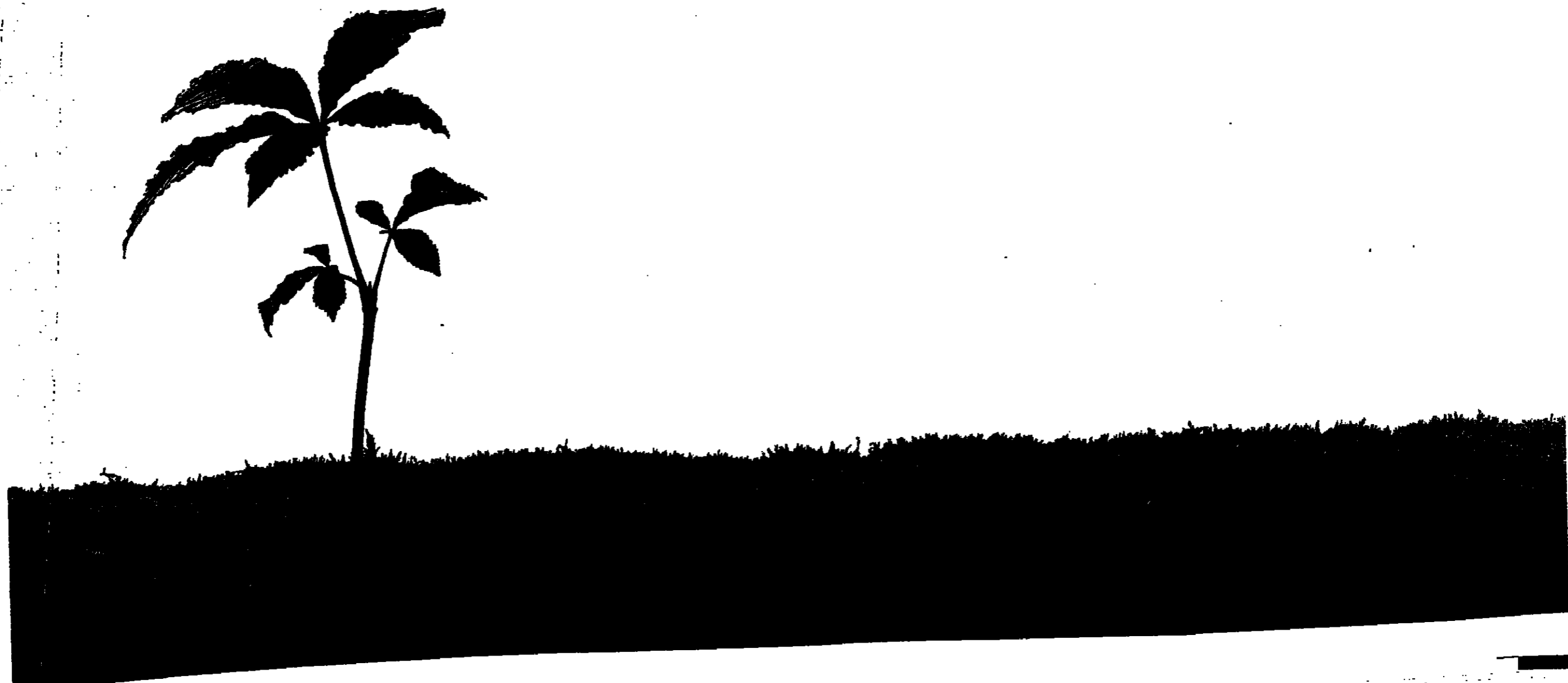
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THE TREE OF COMMUNICATION.

To symbolize Bull's commitment to communication, growth and flexibility, the tree was a natural choice. Constantly evolving, with its roots in solid ground and its branches reaching for the sky, the tree is present throughout the world, in as many shapes and sizes as there are businesses and organizations.

Small trees, like small systems, need to be nurtured in order to grow. And as they grow, circulation, be it of information or of life-giving sap, is of the utmost importance.

To do this, the tree must draw on all the resources in its environment. The larger the tree - or the system - grows, the more it must communicate, interact and exchange, across time and across space.

This growth happens naturally, but not always predictably, and it is Bull's strength to have understood that companies need the freedom to expand in a way that is germane to their specific concerns and needs.

HONEYWELL BULL INC.: A NEW DIMENSION.

Growing out of our aim to put Groupe Bull at the forefront of the world computer market by 1990 was our agreement with Honeywell and NEC to form Honeywell Bull Inc.

This not only gives us the complete spectrum of computer hardware and software we need for the benefit of our customers. But it will also add considerably to our detailed understanding of the global market, and give us a worldwide presence and size to face market requirements.

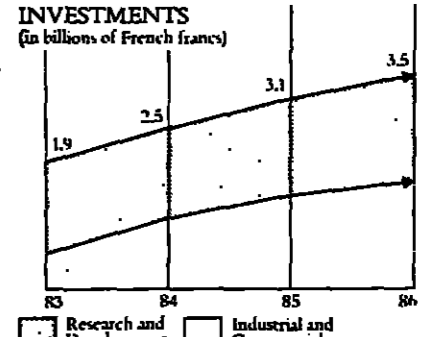
For Groupe Bull, control of Honeywell Bull Inc. is furthermore an outstanding opportunity to complete its European presence and gain access to the US market by benefiting from the close ties established between Bull's teams and those of Honeywell over the past 17 years.

In the light of this agreement, the expansion of cooperation with the Japanese group NEC is in keeping with Bull's strategy of alliances in which it is presently engaged with European industrialists.

PREPARING THE GROUND FOR FUTURE GROWTH.

Heavy commitment to a continuing program of research has to be at the root of all our future developments.

Our program is as deep as it is broad to give us the strongest of foundations. And it is carried out in line with our strategy of cooperation in partnership with both university and industrial laboratories.



So, for instance, in conjunction with other major European computer companies, we are exploring the area of artificial intelligence and the products that can be developed from it.

We are involved with our customers to help them improve the efficiency of the software they have developed themselves.

We are part of a consortium that has developed the software now adopted by the European Esprit program.

In fact, on the Esprit program alone, we are participating in over thirty projects with more than a hundred different partners in industry and the universities.

FRUITS OF PROGRESS.

True to its goal to remain in the vanguard of technological innovation, Bull is constantly seeking out new and better ways to meet its customers' information processing needs. Examples of this commitment to developing solutions are to be found in the products Bull has recently introduced.

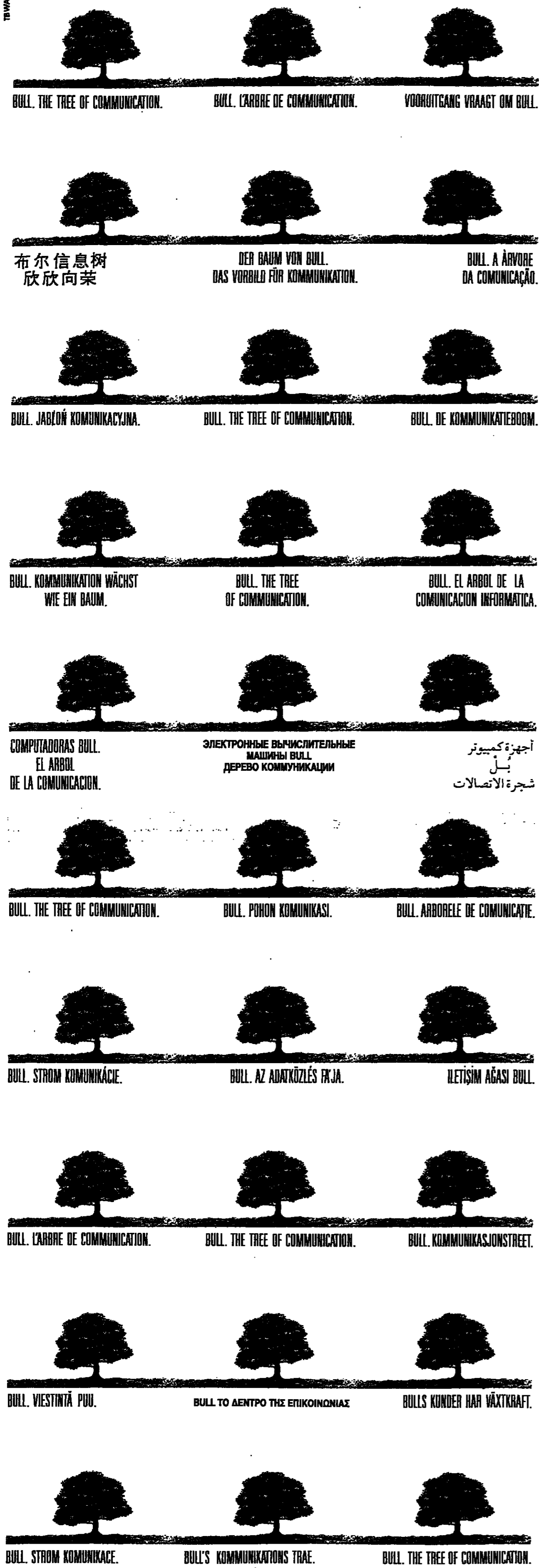
In the area of general purpose data processing, for instance, Bull's new DPS 7000 midframe computers are a case in point.

The result of an ambitious program of research and development, Bull DPS 7000 is a departmental system which combines versatility with ease of operation. Already, it has gained the respect and admiration of computer professionals the world over. As a matter of fact, the Bull DPS 7 range of systems was given top ranking in the 1987 Datapro Research Corp. report on user satisfaction in the U.S.



Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off. Visible words include: 'to', 'nd,', 'tes', 'nti-', 'US', 'esort', 'l.', 'eace,', 'and', 'ON', 'erest.', 'r-Soulié', 'yon', '14 51', '21 20', 'in a flat', 'i.'

NOW WE'RE SPRINGING UP ALL OVER THE WORLD.



Or, in the area of minicomputers, the new Bull DPS 6 Plus is a state of the art product particularly well suited to the fields of communication, office automation and telematics.

The Bull DPS 6 Plus not only represents a giant leap forward in terms of flexibility and ease of use, but is specifically designed for the rapidly evolving concerns and needs of its users. In this, it embodies one of Bull's key precepts: continuity through adaptability.

On a somewhat different - but no less important - scale, Bull has developed the Bull CP8* electronic micro circuit card.

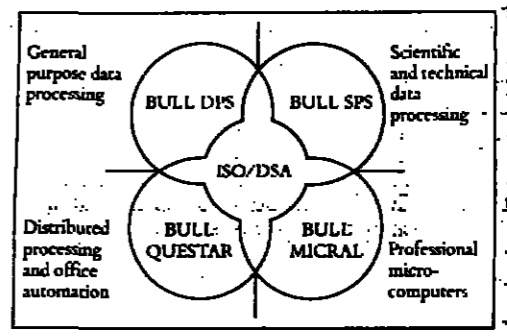
With its indelible logic memory and microprocessor, the Bull CP8* card can be used to control access to central computers and data bases, while protecting the privacy of data transmitted over public and private networks in remote data processing and telematic applications.

Already in use as a means of electronic payment, the Bull CP8* card also provides the possibility of creating portable individual files, containing personal and confidential data.

With these products and others, Bull is steadily and continually branching out into the future. * Innovatron Licence patent.

BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER.

Not only present but vitally active in the four main areas of information processing, Bull has amply proven its ability to come up with creative, coherent and relevant solutions. Whether it be general purpose data processing, scientific and technical data processing, distributed processing and office automation or professional micro-computers, Bull offers well-rounded ranges of products to its customers.



Like the branches of a tree, these four areas couldn't exist coherently without a system of circulation, enabling them to work together within a single network of information. Bull's ISO/DSA network architecture does just that.

Developed in line with international standards, ISO/DSA is designed to allow the various systems to communicate within homogeneous or mixed networks.

This is just one more way that Bull guarantees its customers freedom of choice. With ISO/DSA, from the smallest network up to the largest, smooth evolution is ensured, even with structures involving elements built by other manufacturers.

At Bull, we've understood that intercommunication is what holds a sound information processing system together.

TRAINING FOR MORE FRUITFUL RESULTS.

In one way, our business is all about intelligence. And that is a human ability which is totally dependent on the quality of our international staff. A team of 26,800 men and women.

We believe the more we help these individuals develop their talents, the more we encourage them to cooperate and to work as a team, the more it will benefit our customers, ourselves and our staff.

To this end, Bull created a special quality control division in order to ensure no-fault performance at every level of the group's operations. Each of Bull's 26,800 employees, from the receptionists right up to top management, has taken an extensive quality training program to guarantee Bull's customers complete satisfaction, whatever their specific needs or requests might be.

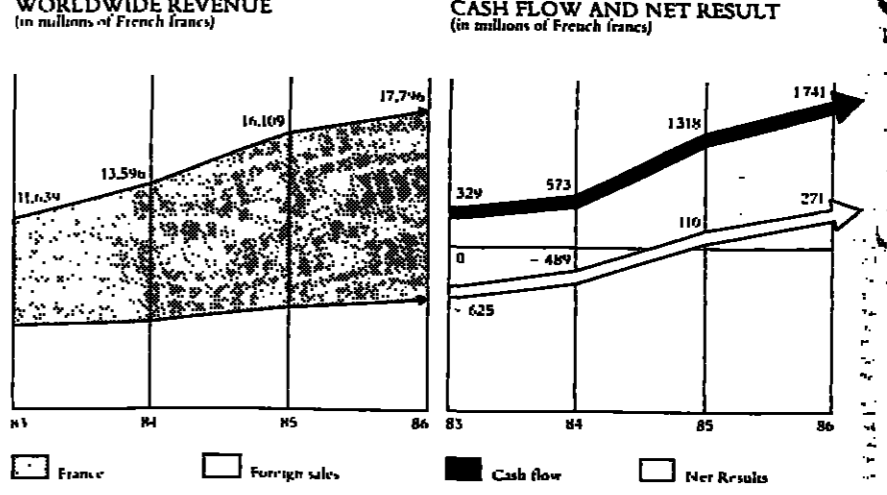
As we believe so strongly in working in partnership with our customers, we carry out a multinational annual survey of customer satisfaction with the aim partly to correct any faults in our services, but mainly so that we can anticipate any changes in their needs.

THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS.

The policies which were first implemented in 1983 are beginning to bear fruit. The financial situation continued to improve during 1986. Net profit was up more than two and a half times over the previous year: FF 271 million in 1986 compared to FF 110 million in 1985.

Revenue was also up, 10.5% to FF 17.8 billion, including FF 6.1 billion realised outside France.

Cash flow represented 9.8% of revenue and was up to FF 1,741 million in 1986 against FF 1,318 million in 1985.



Bull and its customers indeed form a winning team. Bull. The tree of communication.



مركز التحليل

Statistics Index table with columns for market indices like AMEX, NYSE, and S&P 500.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Price/Earning Ratios As a Gauge of the Future

By LEONARD SILK. NEW YORK — The wild swings in the stock market last month force attention to the question of what can be done to prevent crisis-born pessimism from jeopardizing the economy's real growth.

But has the "crash of '87" restored stocks to reasonable levels? The usual way of seeking an answer is to examine changes in the corporate price/earning ratios.

How does that principle apply now? Before the market's collapse last month the price/earning ratio of the New York Stock Exchange composite index hit a high of 23 on Aug. 12; it fell to 17.3 on Oct. 21 after the collapse, and it declined further on Oct. 28 to 15.3.

And the price/earning ratio of the Standard & Poor 500-stock index peaked at 23.19 on Aug. 26, dropped to 17.92 on Oct. 21 and was down to 15.43 on Nov. 18, more than 5 points higher than its long-term average of about 17.

But there is no simple mechanical relationship between P/E's and future market prices. In 1929 the S&P 500-stock index averaged 26.02, with a P/E of 13.32. In 1930, after the Wall Street crash, the P/E rose to 15.81, and in 1932 the S&P 500 fell to a bottom of 6.93, with a P/E of 16.80.

With the outbreak of World War II in Europe in 1939 and the growing probability that America would sooner or later go to war, the stock market fell, as did the S&P 500's price/earning ratio, which hit a low of 8.26 in 1941. But stock prices and P/E's rose steadily during the war.

In retrospect, the stock market, whatever index one uses, looks more like a consequence than a cause of what happens in the real economy, although current market values are heavily affected by swings in the psychology of speculators and investors. It involves their expectations, whether they are correct or incorrect, of future output, earnings, inflation, taxes and political stability or instability.

When enough people expect prices to rise, they rise; when enough expect them to fall, they fall. The market is the realm of the self-fulfilling prophecy, with psychology propelling cycles of boom followed by bust.

Pessimism among economic decision makers leads to a decline in investment in real capital goods. That leads to a decline in profits, precipitating a further decline in investment and a further decline in profits until, ultimately, the whole economy plummets, as it did leading to the Depression.

That need not happen again. The situation today is vastly different from 1929. Profits have been bolstered — partly by the budget deficit. The economy is still expanding.

Staking a Claim in Corporate America

Dollar's Fall, Protectionism's Rise Make U.S. Plant Sites Attractive...

By Lawrence M. Fisher. SAN FRANCISCO — A combination of protectionist worries, a falling dollar and a strong consumer base is encouraging more foreign companies to build production plants in the United States.

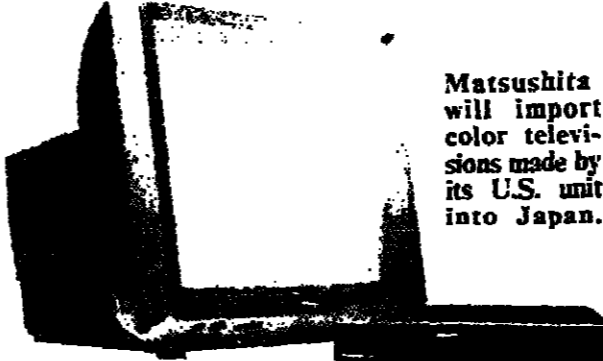
According to the Office of Trade and Investment Analysis, Japan led the list of countries making direct investments in the United States last year, followed by Britain and Canada.

The office identified 1,051 direct investments by foreign companies in 1986, up from 912 in 1985, based on public sources of information. Some companies said they would be producing in the United States regardless of the value of their currency against the dollar and independent of protectionist measures.

"We first started talking about moving our personal computer production to the United States three years ago," said Daniel M. Crane, vice president for marketing at Toshiba America Inc. The company moved into new quarters in Irvine, California, in February.

"We wanted to insulate ourselves from currency fluctuation; we wanted to be an insider," he said. "That gained a lot of momentum when the yen took off." U.S. sanctions against the Japanese semiconductor industry mean that Toshiba must now pay a 100 percent tariff on each laptop computer it imports.

"But the dollar was a factor before the protectionist measures of 1987," Mr. Crane said. "The dollar had everything to do with the decision to move." Perhaps the most ambitious move into the United States has been that of Honda North America Inc. It said in September it planned to build a second auto plant in Marysville, Ohio, and



Matsushita will import color televisions made by its U.S. unit into Japan.

wanted to become a self-reliant U.S. manufacturer, even exporting cars and motorcycles to Japan. But Honda officials insist that the move to U.S. manufacturing is based on the corporate philosophy that production should be where the market is.

"So many people say this has been done because of politics, but that's nonsense; politics fluctuates," said Shinichi Tanaka, a Honda spokesman in Detroit. Likewise, he said, "it's silly to make a business decision based on the yen-dollar relationship, because that changes."

Other manufacturers said politics was not a factor when they decided to locate in the United States but that it had become one. For Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp. USA, which builds light trucks and Sentra sedans in Smyrna, Tennessee, "the more we can source here, the less of an issue we are," said Jerry Benefield, vice president for manufacturing.

Some observers said that domestic pressure to halt the export of jobs may slow Japanese investment in production abroad but that there are many other countries with companies ready to move manufacturing into U.S. plants. Most do not see a significant slowing of investment anytime soon. "If you look at the Japanese investment in North America, early on it was more trade-driven than cost-driven," said Michael L. Emmons, an international tax partner with Arthur Andersen & Co. "Now it's a combination of tariffs and costs."

There is a growing belief among major European and Japanese companies that if they want to stake a claim in corporate America, the time is ripe. The most obvious reason is that a weak dollar and lower stock prices have lowered the price of investment banks say it would give an advantage to foreign buyers who can conduct a hostile takeover and face no similar tax handicap.

"Frankly, I don't think the Japanese woke up on Oct. 19 and said, 'The world is cheap; let's go buy it.' But now they've probably decided to become a little more aggressive." — Alain Lebec, Merrill Lynch & Co.

West Germany Reports Drop In Trade Surplus

By Ferdinand Protzman. FRANKFURT — West Germany's merchandise trade surplus fell to a provisional 10.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$6 billion) in October from 11.5 billion DM in September, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

Economists said, however, that the decline would not relieve growing pressure on Bonn to stimulate economic growth to help correct global trade imbalances. While the trade surplus declined, the current account surplus rose to a provisional 6.9 billion DM in October from 6.5 billion DM the previous month, the statistics office said.

The trade and current account figures matched expectations in West Germany's financial markets. The statistics office also said the November provisional cost of living index in West Germany was unchanged from October and was up 1.0 percent from November 1986.

Economists said the lower monthly merchandise trade deficit would not make calls from West Germany's major trade partners for action to increase domestic economic growth. Consistently high trade and current account surpluses, coupled with slow growth in the gross national product, have led to accusations from the United States and other industrial nations that West Germany is not doing its part to slow world trade problems.

U.S. Agency Is Said to Probe Rise in Stock Index Contract. WASHINGTON — The watchdog of the U.S. futures markets, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, is investigating reports that a futures contract based on stock prices was manipulated on Oct. 20, the day after the record plunge in U.S. share prices, CFTC officials said Friday.

The federal agency's inquiry, into activity of the Major Market Index on the Chicago Board of Trade, is part of its own report on stock index futures and cash market trading during October, said the officials, who asked not to be identified. After the 508-point drop on Oct. 19 in the Dow Jones industrial average, the MMI staged a stunning rally at midday on Oct. 20 while the three other U.S. stock index futures contracts were temporarily suspended.

The MMI's November contract closed 28 points, or 8.32 percent, higher on Oct. 20, while one of the suspended contracts, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's Standard & Poor's 500 contract, finished 11.99 points, or 5.33 percent, higher. The unusually abrupt turnaround in the MMI index has stoked speculation that a few large firms worked in concert sought to boost the index, hoping to spark a rally in stock prices themselves. Any manipulation of prices would be illegal under CFTC rules.

... And Foreign Buyers Look for Takeover Bargains

By Leslie Wayne. NEW YORK — The dollar is falling and that means the British may be coming — and the Germans, the Japanese, the Swiss and the French. A combination of a cheaper dollar and a depressed stock market is making corporate America even more of a tempting takeover target, and foreign buyers are expected to start a new wave of acquisitions here in the months ahead.

Just last week, Japan's Sony Corp. paid \$2 billion in cash for the CBS Records Group, the first major foreign takeover since the stock market collapse on Oct. 19. Investment bankers say they are getting an increasing number of calls from foreign companies that want to make purchases in the United States.

"We're a bonanza waiting to happen," said Lawrence Schloss, a senior vice president at Donaldson, Luffin & Jenrette Securities Corp. This rising interest in takeovers comes on top of a year that is expected to set records for foreign acquisitions — and a year in which that pace has quickened as

it enters its final months. As of Nov. 10, 266 American corporations had been sold to foreigners for a total of \$36.7 billion, with about \$3.3 billion of these deals being completed after Oct. 1, according to Mergers and Acquisitions Database. That compares

with a total of 329 deals with a value of \$23.3 billion for all of 1986. "The perception by foreign companies is that there's a window open to them now," said Robert Lessin, a managing director at Morgan Stanley & Co. "They've got a lot of capital over there and we will see a number of very high-quality strategic acquisitions by major participants in 1988."

many American businesses to foreign buyers. But there are other factors at play. A federal income tax proposal approved by the House of Representatives last month would create tax-related advantages for foreign raiders. The measure would no longer allow raiders to deduct the interest payments on the financing used in hostile takeovers. But this proposal would mainly affect American buyers.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Milan, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, and Frankfurt.

Table of other dollar values for currencies like Australian, Canadian, Hong Kong, and Japanese Yen.

Table of forward rates for currencies like Canadian Dollar, Japanese Yen, and Swiss Franc.

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms like 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year.

Table of key money rates for various currencies and terms like 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 1 year.

For Middle-Aged GATT, Crucial Test of Strength

At 40, Trade Body Must Wrestle With New Threats or Risk Toothless Old Age

By Stuart Auerbach. GENEVA — GATT, the body that polices world trade, is suffering a midlife crisis as it tries to deal with growing threats to the international trading system from new forms of protectionism.

"The beggar-thy-neighbor approach is making a comeback," said the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter. As it prepares to celebrate its 40th birthday on Monday, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is looking to a new round of trade talks to provide the authority it needs to cope with new trade barriers and export subsidies.

Switzerland, on Sunday to take stock of progress in the first year of negotiations for the new round. The new round, the eighth since 1947, and known as the "Uruguay Round" for the site of the meeting that authorized them, is seen as crucial to GATT's future.

ward protectionism "alarming," saying that it could spawn a trade war worse than the one blamed for deepening the Great Depression that began in 1929. "Today, in an ever more interdependent world, a comparable trade war would be even more disastrous," he said. "The tremors that have rocked the financial markets are a sobering reminder of the fragile nature of the international economic system."

The Reagan administration has been pushing for the new talks since 1982 against the opposition of two of its leading trading partners, the European Community and Japan, as well as some less developed nations, such as Brazil and India.

But the United States is economically and politically weakened by its trade deficits and its status as the world's largest debtor nation, which makes it dependent on foreign investment. The deputy U.S. trade representative, Michael B. Smith, said it remained unclear whether the 95 signatories to GATT had the political will to push for greater trade liberalization.

Over 40 years, GATT has helped bring the average tariffs of industrialized nations down to 5 percent from about 40 percent. However, a growing proportion of the world's \$2 trillion trade is being done outside GATT rules.

Receive 12 weeks of Value Line for \$95

Advertisement for Value Line investment service, offering 12 weeks of service for \$95. Includes details about the service, subscription process, and contact information.

Small advertisement for a financial service or product, possibly related to the Value Line ad.

Advertisement for Gold investment, featuring a photo of Robert D. Hormats and text about gold prices and investment opportunities.

Advertisement for Indigo investment service, offering a free trial and details about the service.

Advertisement for Value Line investment service, offering a free trial and details about the service.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close, Chg.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close, Chg.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sales, %B7.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., High, Low, Close, Chg.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Falls After Late Sell-Off

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply lower Friday in the slowest trading day of the year, when concerns over the weakened dollar and lower bond prices sparked a late sell-off.

decline accelerated at mid-afternoon as the Commodity Research Bureau's futures index, a closely watched barometer of inflation, moved sharply higher.

Large table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 High, Low, Close, Chg.

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AC MARI INVE

Credible... Hobart Rowen... HINGTON — The...

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices... do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their prices.

12 Month High/Low

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists 12-month high and low prices for various stocks.

12 Month High/Low

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists 12-month high and low prices for various stocks.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar at 5-Year Low Against Pound... The dollar continued to fall in thin trading on Friday...

TAKEOVER: Foreign Buyers Find U.S. Companies Are Tempting Targets

(Continued from first finance page) cheap and that Congress is giving them a great advantage...

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS, etc. Lists high and low prices for various stocks.

Daimler, Bonn Discuss Aerospace Restructuring

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG's managing board chairman, Edzard Reuter, has revealed in an interview...

U.S. Readies Retaliation Against EC's Meat Ban

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has said that it is preparing to raise tariffs on \$100 million of annual food imports from the European Community...

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 27th Nov 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY. A COLUMN ON NON-U.S. STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Matsushita's Profit Rose in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest maker of consumer electronics, said Friday that profit rose 5 percent to 76.4 billion yen (\$560 million) in the six months to Sept. 30, despite difficult export conditions.

Montedison Sell-Offs Expected After Move by Ferruzzi Group

ROME — The nomination of Raul Gardini, the Gruppo Ferruzzi chairman, to head Montedison SpA could signal a new development strategy for Montedison involving divestments, analysts said.

IMPORTS: Japan Is Hoping to Ease Trade Friction

(Continued from first finance page)
micro-wave oven. The quantity of television sets has not been decided.

Japanese Share Offer Postponed by NatWest

LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC said Friday that it had postponed plans to raise about £100 million (\$179 million) through a public share offer in Japan and listing its ordinary shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

OPEC Faces Cut in Demand in Early '88

LONDON — Demand for OPEC oil could fall two million barrels per day in the first quarter of 1988 and offer a severe test of the group's cohesion, analysts say.

Allegheny Predicts Losses Of \$215 Million in Quarter

PITTSBURGH — Allegheny International Inc. said Friday that it expected to report losses of about \$215 million for the third quarter, a sharp deterioration from the \$13.9 million a year earlier, mostly because of write-offs in its real estate and credit subsidiaries and other discontinued operations.

JAL Sale Is Set For Next Month

TOKYO — The Japanese government will sell its remaining 34.5 percent stake in Japan Airlines Co. from Dec. 15 through 17 at a 3.5 percent discount to JAL's closing share price on Dec. 14, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

Greeting Mixed For Share Issue By Eurotunnel

LONDON — The French part of the £750 million (\$1.3 billion) Eurotunnel share issue appears to have been a success, according to the sale said Friday, but sources close to the group's financial advisers in London said the issue might be undersubscribed.

Friday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including columns for High, Low, and Change. Includes sub-sections for various market segments.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

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Table with multiple columns listing stock prices, including columns for High, Low, and Change.

1987: Japan Is Hoping to Ease Trade Friction
A vertical sidebar section containing text related to trade relations between Japan and other countries.

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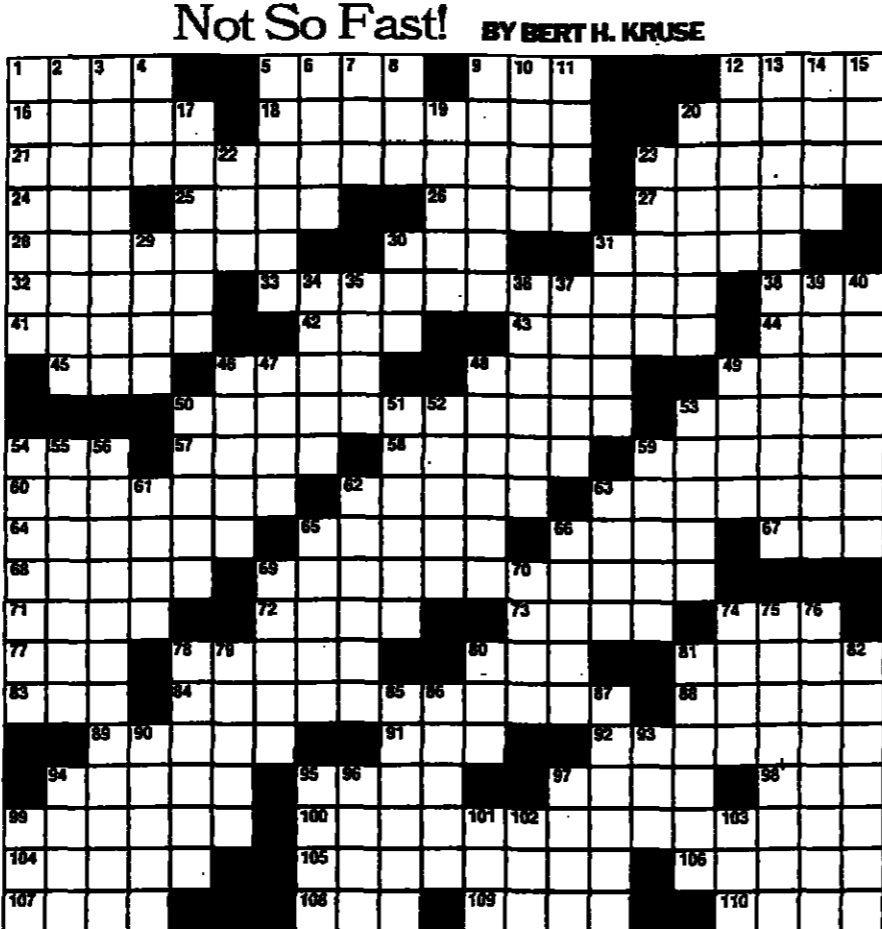
1 Stew
5 Sub chaser
9 Cuntshaw
12 Scratch
16 Arrives
18 Kind of wind
20 Shakespeare's theater
21 Ordinary
23 Took an oblique direction
24 Shepherd's, for one
25 Mayo and
26 Words of comprehension
27 Set down as fact
28 Reveal
30 — Wells, a top horse in 1904
31 Oscar winner: 1958
32 Woolen cloth
33 Dakota site of Presidential busts
38 One-night stand
41 "Deutschland über—"
42 Cuban product
43 Wasn't up to snuff

ACROSS

44 Beetle
45 French possessive
46 Kind of play
48 Loser to S. Grant
49 Protuberance theater
50 Celebrated Harvard club
53 Type of type
54 Light units: Abbr.
57 Iconoscopes, for short
58 Renour works
59 Nabokov novel
60 Chanted
62 TV newsman
63 Wallace
64 Testified
65 Roman
66 Empire expert
67 Frozen dessert
68 Wordsworth creation
69 — the hole (reserve resource)
70 "The —," Cooper book
71 Legal wrong
72 Celebrated pianist
73 Cathedral part

ACROSS

74 Wild sheep of India
77 Ocean liner
78 Make up for
80 Part of a shandy
81 Milan's La —
83 Genetic ints.
84 Postal number
88 Greek city-state
89 Illuminated again
91 Nonsense!
92 Rhizoid
94 Whodunit bust
95 Franklin's mother
97 Actor Jamie Wallace
98 " — Clear Day..."
99 Univ. of Illinois site
100 Chicago airport control center
104 Safe
105 Dramatis — (cast)
106 Like Thursday or Sue
107 Reynard of Africa
108 Men
109 Fishing traps
110 Gaelic



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DOWN

1 Shoulder blade
2 Unreal individuals
3 Asinine
4 — Aviv
5 — Judaism
6 Grouches
7 Quiet
8 Formidized
9 Sibelius's "Valse —"
10 That one, to Caesar
11 W. W. I. G. L. chronicler
12 Slippy
13 Gardiner's "bone"
14 Help a hood
15 Unite

DOWN

17 Court starters
18 Arabian leaders
19 Like boxers
20 Dutch uncle
21 Had — to stand on (was helpless)
22 Skyline sight
23 Folding money
24 Dutch uncle
25 Had — to stand on (was helpless)
26 Photographers' needs
27 Cheat on
28 Cheapside
29 New Haven students
30 Tied by a surgeon

DOWN

39 Treated with an antiseptic
40 Explosive missile today
46 Currency stand-in
47 Just got by, with "out"
48 Whirlpools
49 — contendere
50 Western conifer
51 Removes the topper
52 Through, in Bonn
53 Poll man
54 Tied by a surgeon

DOWN

55 Emblem of the British Royal Coat of Arms
56 Popul — inercity transport
59 Reception
61 R.I.P. notice
62 Place for liners
63 Calendar parts
65 Senator from Ohio

DOWN

66 Looked slack-jawed
69 Holler
70 "Symphonic composer
74 Duncan I, e.g.
75 Lincoln at Gettysburg, e.g.
76 Property-title recipients
78 Leaning

DOWN

79 Japanese city, navy called Iwaki
80 It's often put on
81 Big spenders
82 Phoenician sex symbol
85 Foul-ups
86 Bellows
87 Obliterates
89 Parisienne s peer

DOWN

93 Shipment from Duluth
94 Historic times
95 Fyod's superior
96 To — (on the button)
97 Order
99 Grape
101 Best
102 A leading Japanese golfer
103 Be obligated

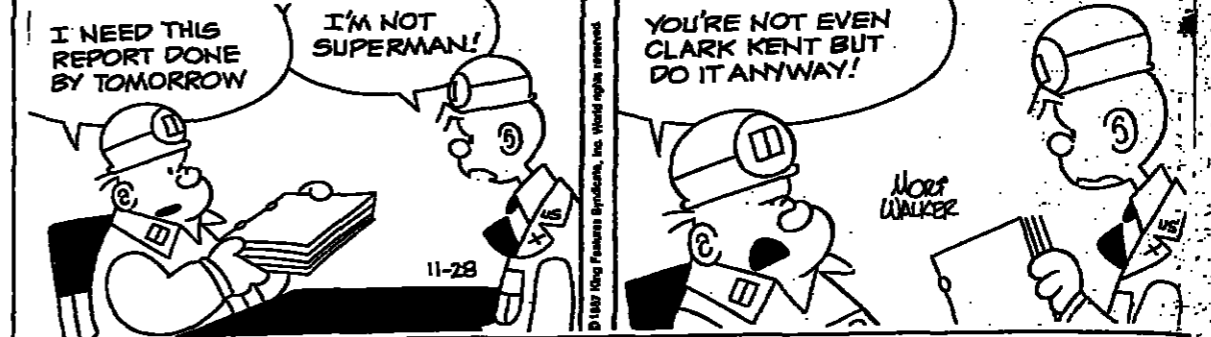
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



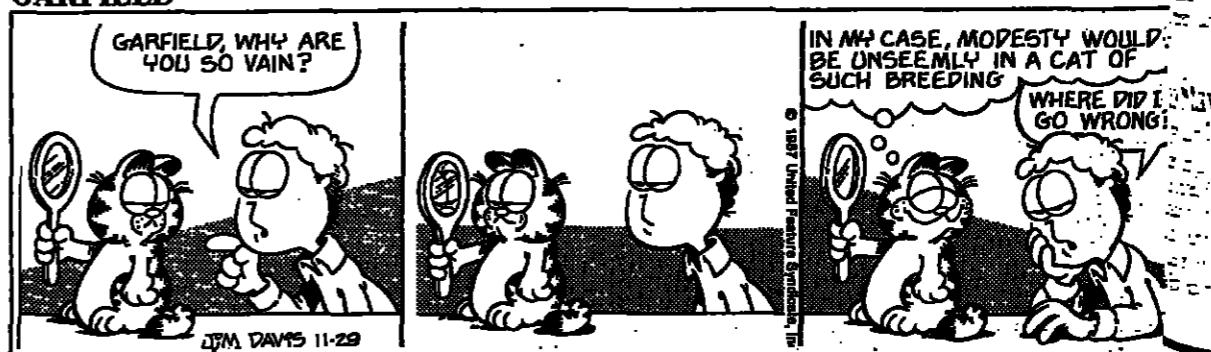
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



INVENTING THE TRUTH:

The Art and Craft of Memoir Edited by William Zinsser. 172 pages. \$16.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Clark Blaise

WILLIAM ZINSSER, editor of "Inventing the Truth," a slight but charming wafer of published talks on the craft of memoir by five of the United States' most acclaimed authors — Russell Baker, Annie Dillard, Alfred Kazin, Toni Morrison and Lewis Thomas — defines memoir as "a corner of... life that was unusually vivid or intense... unlike autobiography, which moves in a difficult line from birth to fame, omitting nothing significant." The definition is useful, but the distinction from autobiography, I feel, is quite unjust.

BOOKS

up during the Depression (Russell Baker's "Growing Up") or in Protestant Pittsburgh (Annie Dillard's "An American Childhood") but with a little bit of luck the subject will be sacrificed for the sheer wonder, pain and glory of discovering oneself as a particular person at a random time and place.

All autobiographical writing is distinguished by the intensity of its sensual recall and its baffled self-consciousness. The link between Alfred Kazin's "A Walker in the City" and Dillard's "An American Childhood," for example, is simple wonder: that I should be here, in this city, among these people! Were it to add conflict and resolution, it would be fiction. Like most wafers, this book is best ingested just before, or shortly after, a substantial feast; in case, a feast of memoir reading. A lineup of Baker, Dillard, Kazin, Morrison and Thomas can hardly be faulted. Baker, Dillard and Kazin have written three of the America's most successful contemporary memoirs. Toni Morrison, the only fiction writer, acknowledges her debt to a potent brand of memoir, the slave narrative. Lewis Thomas, the scholar and essayist, has little to say about memoir but his series of fanciful hermetic observations on cellular evolu-

tion and language at least closes on the subject of the human brain, speech and self-consciousness — the source of memoir.

Memoir is the most spontaneous, the most libidinous, the most democratic of literary forms. There's no way to plan it, or to stop it. There is no single form to follow: It is a genre with acknowledged masterpieces but no master text that incorporates all the rules. A great realist may produce half a dozen masterworks; a great memoirist is likely to be an only child. The value of this book, to readers curious enough to share the process of composition, is learning to recognize an emerging pattern of urgency and accident, initial failure sharpening into exultant creation. Toni Morrison likens it to the "floods" of the Mississippi River as it refills dry, "straightened" parts of its ancient channel. The river doesn't flood — it merely remembers. Morrison recalls the taste and texture of corn grown in her family's garden patch, and suddenly the world of 19th-century slavery, and her novel "Beloved," is available to her. Russell Baker's memoir of growing up in the Depression years was dull journalism until the unlikely discovery of his mother's marriage license in the corner of an attic trunk. That shred of paper revealed that his mother had been well along in pregnancy when she married his father. At the age of 54, he discovered he'd been a love child! From that simple missing piece in the familiar jigsaw of his life, new relationships tumbled into place and the "truth" behind a lifetime of baffling rages and silences could then be invented.

This book, like the dozens of classics to which it refers, is another testament to the enduring glory of American literature — its grounding in the personal. Nothing could be more Protestant in origin (Kazin acknowledges it; Dillard personifies it), more prone to banal exploitation, to bombast, or to the thing we wait for as readers or hope will seize us as writers: the lightning bolt of memory that will plunge us again into the democracy of bafflement where we are all the geniuses of our lives and times.

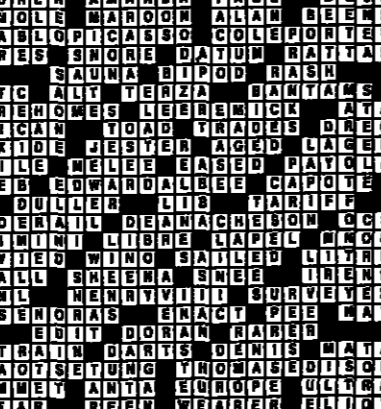
Clark Blaise, who teaches at Columbia University, is the author of a sequence of stories and memoirs, "Resident Alien." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"HOW COME YOU CALL YOUR MOM 'MOTHER'? I CALL MY MOTHER 'MOM'!"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16-21	14-21	14-21
Austria	10-16	10-16	10-16
Berlin	11-20	11-20	11-20
Bombay	24-31	24-31	24-31
Buenos Aires	14-20	14-20	14-20
Calcutta	24-31	24-31	24-31
Cairo	16-21	16-21	16-21
Chennai	24-31	24-31	24-31
Columbo	24-31	24-31	24-31
Dacca	24-31	24-31	24-31
Delhi	24-31	24-31	24-31
Hankow	16-21	16-21	16-21
Hong Kong	24-31	24-31	24-31
Kobe	16-21	16-21	16-21
London	10-16	10-16	10-16
Madras	24-31	24-31	24-31
Manila	24-31	24-31	24-31
Mumbai	24-31	24-31	24-31
Nagasaki	16-21	16-21	16-21
Osaka	16-21	16-21	16-21
Paris	10-16	10-16	10-16
Seoul	16-21	16-21	16-21
Singapore	24-31	24-31	24-31
Taipei	16-21	16-21	16-21
Tokyo	16-21	16-21	16-21
Yokohama	16-21	16-21	16-21

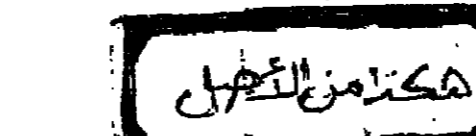
World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	4320	+9.80
Bombay	178	+1.75
Buenos Aires	1450	+12.00
Calcutta	178	+1.75
Cairo	178	+1.75
Chennai	178	+1.75
Columbo	178	+1.75
Dacca	178	+1.75
Delhi	178	+1.75
Hankow	178	+1.75
Hong Kong	178	+1.75
Kobe	178	+1.75
London	178	+1.75
Madras	178	+1.75
Manila	178	+1.75
Mumbai	178	+1.75
Nagasaki	178	+1.75
Osaka	178	+1.75
Paris	178	+1.75
Seoul	178	+1.75
Singapore	178	+1.75
Taipei	178	+1.75
Tokyo	178	+1.75
Yokohama	178	+1.75

Stock Board

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	4320	+9.80
Bombay	178	+1.75
Buenos Aires	1450	+12.00
Calcutta	178	+1.75
Cairo	178	+1.75
Chennai	178	+1.75
Columbo	178	+1.75
Dacca	178	+1.75
Delhi	178	+1.75
Hankow	178	+1.75
Hong Kong	178	+1.75
Kobe	178	+1.75
London	178	+1.75
Madras	178	+1.75
Manila	178	+1.75
Mumbai	178	+1.75
Nagasaki	178	+1.75
Osaka	178	+1.75
Paris	178	+1.75
Seoul	178	+1.75
Singapore	178	+1.75
Taipei	178	+1.75
Tokyo	178	+1.75
Yokohama	178	+1.75

SATURDAY'S FORECAST CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 5-11 (41-50). PARIS: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 7-14 (45-57). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 11-17 (52-63). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 5-11 (41-50). BANGKOK: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 24-31 (75-88). HONG KONG: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 24-31 (75-88). TOKYO: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 17-23 (63-73). SEUL: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 17-23 (63-73). YOKOHAMA: Partly Cloudy. Temp. 17-23 (63-73).



SPORTS

Preview for the Super Bowl?

By Gerald Eskenazi
NEW YORK — Of all the matchups this weekend in the National Football League, the Browns-49ers game Sunday might be the best: It could be a preview of Super Bowl XXII.

No team has a better record than the 49ers, who are 8-2 and in first place in the National Conference Western Division. The Browns lead the American Conference Central with a 7-3 mark. Beyond that, they lead the entire league in scoring (278) and in fewest points (138) allowed.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Cincinnati (3-7) at New York Jets (5-5) — When Jets fans used to Sunday morning, they will not have the foggiest idea what their team will do that day. No one seems to be able to figure the Jets out, especially their coach. The offensive line — their two-year-old problem — has the regular right tackle back in Reggie McElroy, but others are banged up. The Bengals are 3-1 on the road, 0-6 at home. They also have key injuries. Jets by 4.

Denver (6-3-1) at San Diego (8-2) — The Wild West Division should send two teams to the playoffs. For the Chargers, this game is the players call a gut-check. They brought football's best record to Seattle last Sunday and fell apart. If they lose to the erratic Broncos and the Seahawks win, Seattle will be in first place on a tiebreaker basis. The Broncos' Steve Sewell is out for the year with a broken jaw, giving the Chargers' Kellen Winslow a run at a second-string strong safety. Chargers by 24.

Houston (6-4) at Indianapolis (5-5) — Both teams were knocked out of first place in big losses to division opponents. Since Eric Dickerson has started for the Colts he has produced games of 138, 154 and

117 yards. The Oilers can be run against. Colts by 3.
Miami (5-5) at Buffalo (5-5) — The Bills are feeling chipper. Since the strike they have beaten the Dolphins in Miami, toppled the Broncos and halted the Jets. But Dan Marino has particular success against them: a 66 percent completion rate in the last three games, including nine touchdowns and only one interception. Jim Kelly

NFL PREVIEW

has also completed 66 percent in his three games against the Dolphins, with five scores and two interceptions. Since the teams last met, the Bills' defense has become stronger with Cornelius Bennett, Dolphins by 1.
Los Angeles Raiders (3-7) at Seattle (7-3) — Because it's the Raiders, the Seahawks are unlikely to have a letdown after they trounced the Chargers. Dave Krieg does best as Seahawks' quarterback when he has the lead. The Seahawks are favored by 9 on Monday night.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
New York Giants (3-7) at Washington (7-3) — This could be one of the most difficult games the Giants will have to play in defense of their title. Mathematically, they're alive. Practically, they're out of it. Asking them to start a five-game winning streak at Washington is a tall order. Redskins by 3-5.
Green Bay (4-5-1) at Chicago (8-2) — Interesting, at least based on the last game they played. The Bears won when Kevin Butler kicked a 52-yard field goal as time expired. Randy Wright, who had one of his best games against the Bears, is hobbling but the Packers expect him to start at quarterback. They had better protect him better than they have. Bears by 12.

St. Louis (4-6) at Atlanta (2-8) —

Mired in a five-game losing streak, the Falcons are switching to a 4-3 defense. Attendance has slumped to under 30,000 a game. The Cardinals' J.T. Smith leads the league with 54 catches. Cardinals by 3.
Tampa Bay (4-6) at Los Angeles Rams (3-7) — The painful evolution of a new offense with an inexperienced quarterback continues for Los Angeles. But the team that traded Eric Dickerson does have, ironically, the leading rusher in the league in Charles White, who has 815 yards on 190 carries. The Bucs have lost three straight, blowing some big leads. Rams by 4.

INTERCONFERENCE

Cleveland (7-3) at San Francisco (8-2) — The most productive offense in yards — the 49ers — meets the team with the fewest yards yielded. The 49ers have been beaten by running teams — the Steelers and the Saints. The Browns prefer to throw. 49ers by 3.
New Orleans (7-3) at Pittsburgh (6-4) — On a four-game winning streak and only a 2-point loss to the 49ers since the strike ended, the Saints' Greg Page is available as a backup, despite his sore shoulder. In the Eagles' shake-up following losses to the Giants and the Cardinals, Keith Byars goes to the bench and Anthony Tomer starts at running back. Raymond Clayborn will be missing from right cornerback for the rest of the season for New England. But Andre Tippett, with 11 sacks, could be New England's antidote to Randall Cunningham's scrambling. Meanwhile, the Patriots' offense will have to handle Reggie White, NFL's sack leader with 12. Patriots by 3.

Philadelphia (4-6) at New England (5-5) — Tom Ramsey starts at quarterback for the Patriots, but Greg Searles is available as a backup, despite his sore shoulder. In the Eagles' shake-up following losses to the Giants and the Cardinals, Keith Byars goes to the bench and Anthony Tomer starts at running back. Raymond Clayborn will be missing from right cornerback for the rest of the season for New England. But Andre Tippett, with 11 sacks, could be New England's antidote to Randall Cunningham's scrambling. Meanwhile, the Patriots' offense will have to handle Reggie White, NFL's sack leader with 12. Patriots by 3.

St. Louis (4-6) at Atlanta (2-8) —



OVERTIME SCAMPER — Darrin Nelson scored on a 24-yard dash in overtime Thursday to give the Minnesota Vikings a 44-38 victory over the Cowboys in Dallas.

Tombs won the opening race of the men's competition, clocking the fastest time in both heats for the top aggregate time of 1:44.96 minutes. Nilsson, a former world slalom champion, was runner-up in 1:45.76 minutes. Mader, a silver medalist at the World Championships in Crans Montana, Switzerland, had a total time of 1:46.89 minutes. Tombs, a 20-year-old native of Bologna, had led Nilsson and Mader in the first heat with a time of 53.28 seconds. He had 51.68 seconds in the second run. Both heats featured 64 gates. Italian supporters cheered wildly as Tombs gave the home team its first slalom victory in a year, following Ivano Eder's triumph in Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, in December. "I was very emotional before the second run," Tombs said at the finish line. "I made a big mistake at mid-course but I managed to keep my balance and ski to victory. "I hope to do well also in Sunday's giant slalom. I am in top condition. I am really talented," Tombs said. Nilsson, a 24-year-old who generally performs well in Sestriere, had heat times of 53.45 and 52.31 seconds. "It was a good start. I am very satisfied with my performance," said the Swede, who won the world title in Bormio, Italy, in 1985. Nilsson was just 0.8 seconds behind Tombs, and said he was surprised by the Italian's victory. "He only had a good reputation in the giant slalom," Nilsson said. "How-

Tomba Takes Ski Cup Victory

SESTRIERE, Italy — Alberto Tomba of Italy won his first World Cup race Friday by finishing ahead of Jonas Nilsson of Sweden and Günther Mader of Austria in a men's special slalom.

Tombs won the opening race of the men's competition, clocking the fastest time in both heats for the top aggregate time of 1:44.96 minutes. Nilsson, a former world slalom champion, was runner-up in 1:45.76 minutes. Mader, a silver medalist at the World Championships in Crans Montana, Switzerland, had a total time of 1:46.89 minutes. Tombs, a 20-year-old native of Bologna, had led Nilsson and Mader in the first heat with a time of 53.28 seconds. He had 51.68 seconds in the second run. Both heats featured 64 gates. Italian supporters cheered wildly as Tombs gave the home team its first slalom victory in a year, following Ivano Eder's triumph in Madonna di Campiglio, Italy, in December. "I was very emotional before the second run," Tombs said at the finish line. "I made a big mistake at mid-course but I managed to keep my balance and ski to victory. "I hope to do well also in Sunday's giant slalom. I am in top condition. I am really talented," Tombs said. Nilsson, a 24-year-old who generally performs well in Sestriere, had heat times of 53.45 and 52.31 seconds. "It was a good start. I am very satisfied with my performance," said the Swede, who won the world title in Bormio, Italy, in 1985. Nilsson was just 0.8 seconds behind Tombs, and said he was surprised by the Italian's victory. "He only had a good reputation in the giant slalom," Nilsson said. "How-

ever, after the first heat, I realized that he could be the winner on this course, which requires great power." It was the third time Nilsson finished second in World Cup slaloms staged in this Italian Alpine resort. Tombs started the race from the second group and stunned the opposition with two strong and daring runs. Liechtenstein veteran Paul Frommelt, another second-group starter, placed fourth in 1:47.10, ahead of Austrian Roland Pfister, who was timed in 1:47.54. It was a disappointing day for slalom veterans Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden.

Krizaj, the World Cup slalom champion, finished in the 10th spot, more than three seconds behind the winner. Stenmark fell during the first heat after clocking a poor intermediate time. West German Frank Würdel, a slalom gold medalist in Crans Montana, failed to make the top 30 qualifiers for the second heat. The World Cup overall defending champion, Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, took seventh place. Friday's victory gave Tomba an early lead of 25 points in the Cup standings. Nilsson as runnerup took 20 points and Mader third received 15.

Dawkins Leaves Sidelines In Utah to Play in Detroit

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Mel Turpin's play for Utah Jazz of the National Basketball Association is so impressive that the team has traded center Darryl Dawkins to the Detroit Pistons.

"Mel just won the job," Utah coach Frank Layden said of Thursday's trade. Dawkins, 30, was traded to the Pistons for second-round draft picks in 1988 and 1990 and an undisclosed amount of cash. Jazz president Dave Checketts said. The 6-foot-11 (2.11-meter) Dawkins, a 12-year veteran, was obtained in a three-way trade Oct. 8 involving the Jazz, the Cleveland Cavaliers and the New Jersey Nets. In that trade, Utah got 6-foot-11 Turpin from the Cavaliers and Dawkins from the Nets. "Now I go back to the drawing board," Dawkins said. "I get in shape, and they [Detroit] have one center there, so it should be all right."



Darryl Dawkins

Meanwhile, Turpin, 26, is working out well, averaging about 8.5 points per game and proving to be a solid backup for 7-4 starting center Mark Eaton. Layden was booed by the Salt Palace crowd when he didn't play Dawkins during Utah's 109-92 victory over Phoenix on Nov. 13. Asked if Dawkins had become a disruptive force, Layden said, "He requires a lot of attention, which is still a mystery to me. Hey, if you're playing, you can do just anything you want. But I see him sitting on the bench and fans are calling for him, and yes, I think it could have become disruptive."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Texas A&M Rolls Over Texas, 20-13

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (UPI) — The University of Texas Longhorns contained Texas A&M starting quarterback Craig Stump, knocking him out of the game with eight minutes to play Thursday night. But Texas could not handle Bucky Richardson, and the freshman scored on a 7-yard keeper with four and half minutes left in the game to lead 15th-ranked Texas A&M to a 20-13 victory. Texas A&M, 9-2 overall and 6-1 in the Southwest Conference, earned a record third straight conference championship and a berth in the Cotton Bowl for the third consecutive year. They will play Notre Dame New Year's Day. Texas, 6-5 and 5-2 in the conference, will face No. 19 Pittsburgh in the Bluebonnet Bowl Dec. 31 in Houston.

Bond Ready for Early America's Cup

PERTH, Australia (AP) — The San Diego yacht club should follow the New York supreme court decision to allow the America's Cup to be contested by boats larger than the standard 12-meters, Alan Bond, an Australian financier and sailing enthusiast, said Friday. Bond, who led the successful Australian challenge that wrested the Cup from the Americans in 1983, said in a statement his syndicate was well prepared to contest the series in a super-maxi yacht, a class of sailboats that measure 90-feet along the waterline. He said designer Ben Lexcen, whose Australia II ended 132 years of U.S. dominance of the world's premier sailing event, had spent the last four months designing a super-maxi. Super-maxis are about twice the length of the 12-meter yachts used in the America's Cup competition for the last 30 years.

Jacklin to Stay as Ryder Cup Captain

LONDON (AP) — Tony Jacklin has reversed plans to quit as captain of Europe's Ryder Cup golf team. He will head the team's defense of the crown against the United States in Britain in 1989. His appointment was announced Thursday by the Professional Golfers' Association. It will be Jacklin's fourth term in office. His team was narrowly beaten in the United States in 1983 but it won at the Belfry two years later and then scored the first victory on U.S. soil at Muirfield Village, Ohio, in September.

Howard University: A Black School Takes a Stand

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — One day, you don't get the job or the promotion. You are rejected for the loan or club membership. Or, like Howard University, you are bypassed for the NCAA Division I-A football playoffs, even though you have a better record than all 16 teams that were invited. You came so close, but, for reasons that almost sound reasonable, you were not picked. If you'd only filled out the paperwork earlier or understood the rules better, you might've been chosen. Sorry, nothing personal. Was it prejudice? Should you take the National Collegiate Athletic Association to court, seeking \$27 million in damages, as Howard is now doing? Prejudice seldom leaves fingerprints. So, we usually have to deduce the presence of prejudice from its effects. No one can sound so rational as the person with a bias. One thing we do know about discrimination is that it despises the light and loves a dark, quiet apathy. That's why Howard is right to sue the NCAA. Sometimes, you have to throw a fit, though you know it probably won't do much immediate good. Scream, if it makes you feel better. Angry words and symbolic postures, even futile ones — as Howard's charges probably are unprovable and doomed — can serve a purpose. Getting a problem in the open is a first step.

VANTAGE POINT/ Thomas Boswell

"What we embarked upon today was not a skirmish," Howard University's president, James Cheeks, said Tuesday. "I am declaring war on the NCAA. This is the inauguration of a struggle. One of the hallmarks of this institution is that it has fought and destroyed racism in every manner it has ever manifested itself... It would not be appropriate by our history or character... if we were to willingly and gracefully accept the decision of the NCAA committee." Boil this down in legal terms and what does it mean? Probably not much. The school has about as much chance of denting the NCAA with its antitrust and breach-of-contract briefs as the Bison would have against Oklahoma. But some indignities can't be taken lying down. Beanie Cooper of Indiana State (yes, we're taking names) and his four-man selection committee have enough specious diversionary rationalizations to form a serviceable smoke screen around their ugly error. They can run around the maypole of "contests opponents" and "strength of schedule" forever and it's doubtful anybody can absolutely prove Howard should be in these playoffs, which begin Saturday. Cooper defends the decision by citing two irrelevant side issues. First, he points out that Howard's athletic director was slow to file some paperwork, thus preventing Howard from being ranked in the top 20 until more than a month into the season. This is true. But so what? The committee had all the time and facts it needed. Second, Cooper points out that the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference snaffled its schedule, thus costing its league champ an automatic bid. True again. But not germane. If conference champs deserved a bid in the past, then isn't the burden on Cooper and Co. to prove that Howard is a champ that does not deserve a bid? When hunting prejudice, one test works as well as any, imagine a similar situation involving a group that is seldom discriminated against. Remember, the bias against Howard may not entirely be of one race. Old-boy networks of strong teams and leagues do not like to see upstart programs succeed quickly. Howard's always been a football have-not. What if, a few years hence, the NCAA has a 16-team tournament in I-A? Suppose Yale, with its history of strong academics and weak football, has a team that goes 9-1 with 399 points, a 244-point margin of victory and the leading rusher and scorer in college football. Yale makes the top 20 despite one early loss. Weak schedule, many say. In its last game, Yale finally plays a ranked power — No. 14 Alabama at Birmingham. Score: Yale 12, Alabama 7 — with a goal-line stand in the final minute. That same day, a Texas Tech team that has four losses and is tied in the rankings with Yale at No. 20 beats an unimpressive, unranked squad. Does anybody believe for one instant that Yale, with a better record than any team in the field, would be excluded while Texas Tech got invited? Texas Tech would've proven already it could not realistically be considered a potential national champion. But what about Yale with its amazing stats? Maybe those 62-0 and 56-7 wins over Princeton and Brown really did mean something. Nobody would dream of denying Yale the chance to prove or disprove itself on the field. No one would dream of preferring Texas Tech and its four losses, (even against a tough schedule) for the final 16. Yale, by a landslide. Yet this is what's happened to Howard vis-a-vis Texas. When Cooper and the committee who opposed Howard look in their private hearts to see if they unconsciously made a prejudiced decision, one thought might help them see clearly. Boo-lah, boo-lah.

SCOREBOARD

Football

Table with columns for U.S. College Leaders, Team Offense, Team Defense, and various college football scores.

Hockey

Table with columns for NHL Standings, Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and various hockey scores.

World Cup Skiing

Table with columns for Men's Special Slalom, Overall Standings, and various skiing scores.

NFL Standings

Table with columns for American Conference, National Conference, and various NFL team records.

Basketball

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and various basketball scores.

Dining Out

Advertisement for dining out featuring various restaurants like Le Grand Chinois, Le Presbourg, and others, with descriptions and contact information.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, offering a 40% discount on subscriptions and listing rates for various countries.

WORLD STAFF IN REVIEW
A column listing various international news items and events.

